The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,489—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1882.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	From BOMBAY on the	
— MALWA	2369	500	G. W. Atkinson	20th	Oct.
L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	27th	„
— POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	3rd	Nov.
L. BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	10th	„
— SURAT	3142	550	A. W. Adamson	17th	„

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
BRINDISI	3342	550	G. Lee	20th Oct.
SUTLEJ	4191	750	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	17th „

Return Tickets are now issued :—	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	300
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	405

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th September, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 21th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. Rs. 500	Including	I Class .. Rs. 520	Including
II do. 300	wines.	II do. 330	wines.
III do. 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other first Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, on Wednesday	1st Nov. 1882.
CHINA, on Friday	1st Dec. 1882.
MANILLA, on Friday	15th Dec. 1882.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Monday	1st Jan. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 11 days.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route.	Rs. 95	Brighton Route	Rs. 99
„	II do.	do.	„ 70	do.	„ 58
From Naples,	I do.	do.	„ 115	do.	„ 120
„	II do.	do.	„ 105	do.	„ 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Oct. 11, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,017 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 6th November.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only.

These steamers make the run to Marseilles in 20 days.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
For further particulars apply to

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

HILL LINE OF TWIN SCREW STEEL STEAMERS.

THE new first class steamer NOTTING HILL, 4,000 tons tonnage, 600 horse-power, will leave Bombay for LIVERPOOL on or about the 25th instant.

This magnificent steamer has unrivalled passenger accommodation and carries a doctor and a stewardess. She steams fast and is expected to make a very quick passage to Liverpool.

A first class table is provided, and wines, &c., are obtainable on board at moderate prices.

The state-rooms are larger than usual and only accommodate two persons, and are arranged on a new and exceedingly comfortable principle.

First-class passage to Liverpool Rs. 450. For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE
VIA CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail 1883.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	8th Dec.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	8th Jan.
HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th Feb.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143
To Port Said	320	255	131
To Suez	300	240	122
To Aden	170	130	66

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	2nd Nov.
HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	2nd Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 6, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	To follow.
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	do.
WESTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	do.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 13, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 19th October, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th October, 1882, at 4 p. m. calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, on 22nd October, 1882, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th November, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 18th October, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RICHMOND SMOKING MIXTURE,

FRESH AND FRAGRANT.

RICHMOND SMOKING MIXTURE,
½ lb. TINS, 12 As. CASH.
RICHMOND SMOKING MIXTURE.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S
SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA,
Highly nourishing and easy of digestion.
1 lb. tins, Cash As. 14.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from
THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.
Per pound box, Cash Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA,
EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.	Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
Bellows-body Cameras.	Collodion Bottles and Filters.
Binocular Cameras.	Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Scenograph Portable Cameras.	Cameo Presses and Dies.
Camera Stands.	Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Portrait and View Lances.	Albumenized Papers, Collodions.
Portable Tents.	Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Printing Frames.	Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.
Plate Boxes.	
Developing Stands.	
Baths and Dippers.	
Dishes and Trays.	

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

IMPORTANT CAUTION !

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and the public as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY, each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped label with a caution label on the reverse and a Phœnix trade-mark on both labels, as well as on the cork and the mettalic capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour as to be now familarly known as "Glenlivet," "Treacher's Glenlivet," "Glenlivet Whisky," "Treacher's Whisky," "Treacher's Glenlivet Whisky," and "Heart-Labelled Whisky," the Public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW,

BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.
Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

OFFICIAL MAP

OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the English and French Admiralty Surveys and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of Mahmud Bey, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALVATION ARMY.

GRAND WELCOME DEMONSTRATION.
MRS. MAJOR TUCKER.
FRIDAY, 20TH OCTOBER.
Meet at 4 p.m., at Salvation Tent, Crawford Market, for Great Procession.
SALVATION MEETING AT HINDI THEATRE.
At 5 P. M., led by
MRS. MAJOR TUCKER.
Admission Free.
Welcome Meeting.

FRAMJI COWASJI HALL at 7-30 p.m. Admission by Ticket only. Price one anna. A few reserved seats can be had at one Rupee each. Early application should be made, as the Hall will only hold a very limited number. Tickets can be obtained at any of the meetings, or at Headquarters, or at the Tract Depôt.

WERNETH HALL ARRIVED 18TH OCTOBER.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 18th October, 1882. Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER SINGAPORE, Captain E. Rosselli, which arrived in Bombay Harbour on the 18th instant, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and PAY FREIGHT (if any), and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office Sassoon House, Elphinstone-circle, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent.

100 RUPEES REWARD.

WHEREAS some EVIL-DISPOSED PERSON or PERSONS DID on the evening of the 17th instant TAMPER with the OVERHEAD WIRES belonging to the EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT and POWER COMPANY, Limited, in the vicinity of Carnacbunder, the above reward is hereby offered to any person who may give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders.

C. E. ASHBURNER, Manager.

THE MASONIC BALL to be held at LANOWLEE in October current, as advertised in this paper during September WILL TAKE PLACE on MONDAY, the 30th inst.

Tickets Masonic	Rs. 10
Non-Masonic	„ 5

May be had on application to the undersigned and of Messrs. GRIEVES, WEBB, HILL, LEWIS, and DOWNS.

C. SADLER, R. W. M.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the estate of the late COLONEL G. R. WESTMACOTT, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, are requested to COMMUNICATE with the PRESIDENT, REGIMENTAL COMMITTEE of ADJUSTMENT, before the 1st of December next, after which no claims can be attended to.

W. J. BELL, Lieut.-Colonel,
President Committee of Adjustment.
Hingoli, 16th Oct., 1882.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD DIVIDEND of Rs. 170, one hundred and seventy per share, has been declared, and is made PAYABLE on and after TUESDAY, the 24th day of October 1882, at the Registered office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, to those shareholders of the Company whose names stood on the Register of shareholders on the 18th instant on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJI, & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 18th October, 1882.

COUNTRY LEATHER.—Tenders for the supply of COUNTRY TANNED COW and SHEEP SKINS to the ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT during the years 1882-83 and 1883-84 (aggregating about 1,250 cow and 5,000 sheep skins to be delivered in instalments as required) will be received by the Superintendent of Army Clothing, Byculla, up to 12 noon on the 7th proximo.

Each tender to state the price per skin of each description, and to be accompanied by samples together with a deposit of 10 per cent. on the total value of the tender.

J. M. SEXTON, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE CONTRACT with the BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY for the maintenance of steam communication in Indian waters will TERMINATE on the 30th April, 1884.

2. Tenders will hereafter be invited for any lines which the Government may resolve on subsidising after that date.

3. This notice is given to afford intending tenderers sufficient time to enable them to be ready with their offers.

L. G. WAIT,
Assistant Director-General of the Post Office of India, Foreign Post Branch.
Simla, 13th October, 1882.

LAWN-TENNIS AND RACQUETS.

LAWN-TENNIS and RACQUET BATS, made under personal superintendence, of best material :—

	Rs. a.
1. Lawn-Tennis Bats (carved or straight)	2 8 each.
2. Racquet do. do.	3 0 „
3. Badminton (Gent's or Lady's)	1 0 „
4. Lawn-Tennis Nets	5 0 „
5. Badminton Nets	1 8 „
6. Shuttlecocks	2 0 per doz.
7. Riding & Walking Canes—Silver, mounted	1 8 each.
8. Walking Canes do. thick	4 0 „

Cock handle and fancy bats with monograms made to order. Also just received Jefferies' best Lawn-Tennis and Racquet Gear. Apply to

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Commission Agent, Sialkot (Punjab).

MUSIC BY THE MAIL.

ENGLISH SONGS.

		s.	d.
Loves Choice	G. B. Lissant	4	0
As a Dream when One Awaketh	J. L. Roeckel	4	0
Forget, Forgive	Milton Wellings	4	0
First of May	J. L. Roeckel	4	0
Fairies and Flowers	J. de Sivrai	4	0
Minister Towers	Cecil Tovey	4	0
Trusting	Cotsford Dick	4	0
Paradise Square	F. R. Lohr	4	0
My Lady's Heart	Ciro Pinsuto	4	0

ITALIAN VOCAL.

Le Regina d'Italia	Monte Negro	3	6
Incertezze d'Amore	V. Lo Sena	3	6
Fantina	P. Floridia	6	0
Triste Ritorno	P. Girompini	2	6
L'Addio di Dante a Firenza	M. Lucchetti	3	6
Mio Rovero amor	Monti Negro	2	0

PIANOFORTE.

Canti di Shellege	B. Cesi	2	0
Presso al Ruscello	Pado Canonica	4	0
Memorie de Londra	R. Palmerini	2	0
Libertas	Pado Pelitti	2	0
Etude de Concert	B. Itibere	6	6

Music Catalogue free by Post.

Prices quoted in shillings charged at 6 annas per shilling for cash, with order.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

G'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,673,299 5 1 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS on ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
„ 1881	£283,324

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 74 per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1866	£1,254,277 3 1	1876	£3,492,950 1 4
1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BEST, PUREST AND

MOST WHOLESOME NON-INTOXICATING DRINKS

MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.

CASH PRICE LIST.

TREACHER and Co.'s GINGER ALE, per doz. Re. 1-8.	TREACHER and Co.'s LIME-ADE, per doz. Re. 1-8.
TREACHER and Co.'s SODA WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER and Co.'s TONIC WATER, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER and Co.'s LEMONADE, per doz. Re. 1.	TREACHER and Co.'s GINGERADE, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER and Co.'s POTASH WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER and Co.'s AERATED WATER, per doz. as. 12.

TREACHER and Co.'s OZO, per doz. Rs. 2, bottles included.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE, is highly aromatic and pleasingly pungent to the palated; the various ingredients of which it is composed are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness ("as with all our Aerated Waters") are exercised in its production.

TREACHER'S LIME-ADE, is a delicious carbonated preparation of the Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice, an antiscorbutic, blood-purifying drink of superior character, ranking as a companion to our much admired Ginger Ale. It is cooling and refreshing at all times, healthful and suited to the present season, and being of full citricity and flavour is palatable and agreeable both as a medicinal agent and as a beverage.

TREACHER'S SODA AND POTASH WATERS, are by the aid of steam power charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, and thereby rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

TREACHER'S TONIC WATER, is unequalled for delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

TREACHER'S LEMONADE AND GINGERADE, are as flavoured waters celebrated for their freshness and delicious taste.

TREACHER'S OZO is a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of menta and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

TREACHER'S AERATED WATER, is thoroughly impregnated with Carbonic Acid Gas, and, being free from alkali, it is well adapted for admixture with Claret and Acid Wines. Alone it drinks sharper to the palate and with greater pungency than Soda Water.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND AERATED BEVERAGE BOTTLERS,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIALTIES FOR 1882-3.

CRAVATS, COLLARS, BRACES,

FITTED WITH THE MOST APPROVED FASTENINGS, &c.

Knot Scarfs, in great variety, all the new Shapes and Colours	...	...	Rs. 2	0	to Rs. 3	0
Pin Scarfs, with renewing Fronts	...	...	2	8	to	3	8
Made Bows, all Colours	...	...	1	0	to	2	4
Cambric Scarfs, one hundred Patterns of the latest designs	...	each.	1	0			
Folded Ties, do. do. do.	...	per doz.	6	0			
French Braces	...	...	1	8	to	2	0
The New American Brace, Argosy	...	...	2	8	to	3	12
Three-fold Linen Collars, all the latest Shapes	...	per doz.	6	12			

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., 13, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of

"TOILET REQUISITES,"

comprising :

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

RAIL TO CALCUTTA, MADRAS, &c.

BEFORE proceeding on long Railway Journeys, Travellers are invited to inspect Messrs. ASQUITH and LORD'S large and varied stock of

GLADSTONE BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS,
TRAVELLING PILLOWS, RUGS,
REZAIS, HOLD-ALLS, STRAPS,
BROWN HOLLAND SUITS,
SUN UMBRELLAS AND HELMETS,
&c., &c., &c.,

In order to encourage the prevailing Cash System, all Goods are very moderately priced. Cheap Travelling Suits can be made at a few hours' notice.

ASQUITH & LORD,

THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

GREAT NOVELTY !

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay, having been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency for the SALE of PORCELAIN ARTICLES WITH PHOTOGRAPHS REPRODUCED THEREON, beg to announce to the Public that they are now prepared to register orders, and solicit an inspection of a Sample Collection just received from the Inventor and Patentee.

2. The art of transferring Photos. on Porcelain is brought to such a perfection by the Inventor that the copies invariably show an improvement on the original Photo.

3. Pictures, whether Photos., Steel Engravings, or Oil-paintings, are reproduced on any porcelain article, and so indelibly burnt in, that neither heat nor cold can efface them, and the articles can be cleansed in either cold or hot water.

4. The porcelain used is of the very best French (Sevres) manufacture, and the artices are of the latest and most elegant designs, specially suited for birthday, Xmas., New Year and Wedding Presents.

5. Articles with inscriptions, or with more than one Photo., or with particular decorations, are charged at proportionately higher rates.

6. Persons wishing to conserve to their families the Photos. of deceased relatives will do well to have them transferred on porcelain, and so preserve them from the certain destruction by time.

7. Bad weather and time being unable to deteriorate these Photos., they are particularly adapted to be inserted in objects in the open air, such as tombstones, &c.

8. All orders will be at once attended to; and articles are despatched from the manufactory within twelve days after receipt of the order there.

9. Photos. will be returned with the articles ordered.

10. For the convenience of those wishing to forward the articles ordered to England, Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. will undertake to have them forwarded to the address required direct from the manufactory.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO., BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INFALLIBLE
MAGIC CORN-CURE.

Cures without causing pain every obstinate form of Corn when applied according to the directions.

B. S. MADON AND CO,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION

WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of Defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Cod-liver-oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and females and delicate patients without the least repugnance.

Re. 1 per bottle.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER and Co., Booksellers, Stationers, &c., of East-street, Poona.

"Your COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has done my patient a great deal of good."

"The COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., was given to a young boy with weak heart. I am glad to say he is improving. The boy takes it without the least dislike. I therefore herewith convey my heartfelt thanks."

B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

VIN-VITÆ

OR
SPARKLING TONIC BEVERAGE.
(NON-ALCOHOLIC.)
PURE, WHOLESOME AND EXHILARATING.

COMPOSED chiefly of Hypophosphites which are Restorative to the Brain and Nerves. The Preparation is made quite natural, together with harmless invigorating qualities, possessing none of the Perilous Properties that are inherent to all spirituous Wines and Liquors. It forms a most refreshing drink during the thirsty days of summer and a delicious beverage for all times and ages.

Prepared only by
B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

OUR SEWING-MACHINES stand pre-eminent. They are acknowledged by all to be the best in style, elegance, workmanship, material and finish. Send for Price List.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

TEA.—B. PHILLIPS & Co.'s MIXTURE at Re. 1 per lb. has no rival. Chemists, 17, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, Malta GRAPES, very superior, at Re. 1 per Bombay seer, to be had at GHUGA NATHOO & Co's. Stall, No. 69,070, Crawford Market, Bombay.

LOST or STRAYED on 16th inst., a Snuff-colored Irish RETRIEVER, answering to the name of "NEPTUNE" (Nep.). Any one returning the same to J.C. D'AGUIAR, Esq., Hancock Bridge-road, Mazagon, will be rewarded.

MRS. PRYER (late of Aux Ville de France), Milliner and Dress-maker, ladies' own materials made up. Just received Feathers, Flowers, Millinery, Untrimmed Straw Hats, Bugle, Laces, Childrens' Sun-bonnets, ditto, Satin Bonnets and Hats. 3, Meadow-street.

H

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT 18.

THE absence of telegrams to-day has added to the general dulness, and it is difficult to find an article in which anything resembling activity has been apparent. Cotton is particularly flat. There are now somewhat eager sellers of new crop for future delivery at reduced rates, say Rs. 223 for March Broach, Rs. 193 for January Faizpore, and Rs. 155 for Good Bengals, November delivery; but this is quite ½d. above home rates, and nothing, consequently, is being done.

SEEDS are rather in request owing to the present position of freights, and the same may be said of Wheat, for which the demand latterly has been quite active, notwithstanding the depression in the home markets; but once the turn in freights goes the other way, we shall have a quiet time of it, unless the railways show more enterprise.

EXCHANGE.—The market for Sterling has ruled exceedingly quiet. In the morning one bank only was a buyer of 3 months' Credits at 1s. 8 3-32d., but this was not obtainable later in the day, and the closing tone may accordingly be called steady. Only, however, to the extent mentioned, as there is no other strength about, the report regarding the Continental demand for silver to the contrary notwithstanding. We quote ready paper:—

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 7 27-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Teiegraphic	...1s. 7 29-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 8 1-16d.	"
Credits, 3	" ...1s. 8¼d.	"
Francs, 3	" ...2s 1¾	"

On Calcutta we quote the demand rate at ¼ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅛ discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady, but not very active. The rate for Fours is maintained very firmly at Rs. 99¾, and for Fours and-a-half the quotation is now advanced to Rs. 107, but at that is quite nominal.

THE SHARE MARKET is somewhat irregular. For Spinning and Weaving Companies there has been some enquiry at Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share under previous values, but there are few sellers, and business, consequently, has been rather restricted. Press companies keep in request at about former values.

FREIGHTS are as difficult as ever to report about. For ready loading for Liverpool the speculators are now quoting 16s. 3d., but the rate for a large line would still be 15s. For December loading a steamer of 1,150 tons has been fixed at 30s. open charter, with concessions, but owners are by no means anxious to operate on this basis.

PIECE-GOODS are still quiet but fairly steady, and so far as prices go we make no change.

COALS are firm at hardening rates, as importers are not in a position to offer new business.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7p. ct.	775
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	870
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	675 nl
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	1:2
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	98

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	8*
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000		21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,689	2,925	Rs. 30	810
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	18s. 13	250

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 50	1,200
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,325
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	485
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	625
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 75	550
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	110
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,1992
Dharwar Co.	500	300	all	30	195
Do. Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,350
	150	325	8,500	35 p.s.	2,650
	300	500	all	7 p.s.	550
	400	2,000	750	Rs. 7	530
		40	40	R. 30	4074
		125	125	Rs. 30	225
			500	100	795
				8	1,350
					40
					95
					25

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

[illegible]					
Ditto					
B. B. & C. I. Ry.					
Do. New 4 Shares					

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Fearnought, 1,232 tons, Captain J. W. King, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

The steamer Tutonia, 1,489 tons, Captain D. Simpson, sailed yesterday for Pondicherry in ballast.

THE steamer Naples, 1,473 tons, Captain G. Willes, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Byculla, 1,114 tons, Captain S. Warrington, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B. S. N. Co's steamer Euphrates, 500 tons, Captain A. May, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. Wallace, Mr. Quanbrough and child. Hajee Syed Shaik, Mr. Molieedina Somjee, Mr. Nursee Sewjee, Mr. and Mrs. Norton, Messrs. Bridge, Burrows, Phillips and Kiriy, and 65 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Assyria, 969 tons, Captain A. S. Calder, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. F. Fletcher, Lieut. and Mrs. S. C. Gough, Mr. H. Shinavisarao, Mr. R. Thom, Mr. A. R. Campbell, Asst. Apothecary J. B. Farrell, Lieut. Moore, six European officers, one woman and four children, one native officer, two privates, one deserter, and 29 deck.

THE Hall Line Steamer Werneth Hall, 2,600 tons, Captain C. Barnes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (21st Sept.), with the following passengers:—Revd. and Mr. Hamilton, Mr. H. M. Johnstone, Miss A. Lyne, Mr. A. Fisher, Mr. E. C. Palmer, Miss Palmer, Mr. N. Maclean, Capts. and Mrs. F. A. Maurice, Mr. J. Goodwin, Mrs. Krohn, Mr. H. A. Kryhn, Mrs. Macquoid, Dr. and Mr. Hoffpnior and infant, Mr. A. Faichne, Mr. J. C. Read, and Surg. Major O'Devone.

MESSRS. R. RUBITINO Co.'s steamer Singapore, 2,479 tons, Captain E. Glassell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, &c., with the following cargo:—From Bordeaux.—1,967 boxes brandy, 215 boxes wine, 1 box champagne, 4 cases plums, 32 packages corks, and 5 cases peppermint.—From Marseilles.—5 cases glassware, 1 case piano, 6 packages piece-goods, 2 cases silk., 273 boxes champagne, 5 cases fruits, 1 box jewellery, 3 cases fales pearls, 2 cases metal sheets, 45 cases provisions, 16 cases toys, 5 cases clocks, 12 packages envelopes, 4 cases chinaware, 2 cases pictures, 2 cases marbles, 200 cases sulphur, 43 packages goods, 150 cases fish, 76 boxes vermouth, 1 case boots, 4 cases buttons, 16 cases silk waste, 30 cases grapes, 3 boxes brandy, 19 boxes wine, 53 cases perfumery, 2 cases copper, 7 cases leatherware, and 6 cases medicines. From Genoa.—2 cases umbrellas, 12 packages goods, 11 cases salt, 5 boxes watches, 7 packages paper, 12 boxes wine, 9 cases toys, 5 cases buttons, 2 cases beads, 13 cases piano, 50 cases butters, and 25 empty casks. From Naples.—3 boxes wine, and 1 package goods. From Port Said.—8 boxes silver.—From Aden.—50 packages ivory, 2 cases paint, 2 boxes pearls, 2 boxes specie, 5 packages shells, 4 packages gum, 15 packages aloes, 28 packages munjeet, 6 kegs na'ls, and a package heerabale.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
18	Alvah (s)	Smith	M'brough, Sept. 12.
	Cilurnum (s)	Macc	Cardiff, Sept. 18.
	Werneth Hall(s)	Barnes	Liverpool, Sept. 21.
	Brind.si (s)	Haselwood	London, Sept. 20.
	Singapore (s)	Boselli	Genoa, Sept. 25.
	Assyria (s)	Calder	Calcutta, Sept. 23.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
	Naples (s)	Willis	Liverpool.
	Byculla (s)	Warington	Rangoon.
	Euphrates(s)	May	Persian Gulf.
	Tutonia (s)	Simpson	Pondicherry.
	Pearl (s)	Caudler	Cutch.

The ship Fearnought, King, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yester

mer Singapore, to Genoa, &c.
er Deer Hill, to Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

	Kenderdine.	Hong-kong, Sept. 25.
by	...Weale	Liverpool, May 13.
	...Templeton	Port.
	Sawyer	New York, June 6.

DEPARTURE.

	...ist'n Ships	Blairgowrie, Sala
	...rque Sabet.	
	...ates.	

...AS.

...S.

...Diamond Island.
...Calcutta.
...Liverpool.

...utta.

...R 18.

...Mooljee;

...ella.
...wroji.
...seiji

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 17.

Welch, Surg. Major, on leave, from Rajkote.
Bull, Surg., on duty, from Rajkote.

OCTOBER 18.

Moore, Lieut., R. I. Fusiliers, on duty, from Belgaum.
Robinson, Major, 23rd Madras N. I., from leave, from England.
Hamilton, Lieut., E. Yorkshire, on duty, from Poona.
Bowerbank, Major, 1st Sikh Infantry, from leave, from England.
Hogg, Major, Poona Horse, from leave, from England.
Boswell, Bt. Col., 2nd Sikh, from leave, from England.
Bateson, Surg. Major, from leave, from England.
Gough, Lieut., Hampshire, on duty, from Cannanore.
Souter, Lieut., 3rd Bombay L. C., on leave, from Deesa.
Johnston, Lieut., R. S. Fusiliers, on duty, from England.
Galsford, Captain, 5th Punjab N. I., from leave, from England.
O'Devaine, Surg. Major, from leave, from England.
Savi, Major, R. E., from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 17.

Maunsell, Col., R. E., on duty.
Babington-Peilo, Captain, P.W.D., on leave, to Matheran.

OCTOBER 18.

Wallace, Col., Staff Corps, on duty, to Shikerpur.
Burn, Brigade Surg., on leave, to Aurungabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 18.

Members are informed that rifles, accoutrements, ammunition, &c., can only be had at Head-quarters between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. daily.

It is notified for information that the Southern Indian Rifle Association Vol. Contest will be fired again at Cooria on Friday next, the 20th inst.

By order,
A. W. RADFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 13.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major J. B. Keith is appointed temporarily to be Assist. for Central India to the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India, from 14th inst.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. A. Hacket, Assist., 2nd Grade, Geological Survey of India, is granted furlough for 2 years from 1st Nov.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major F. A. Wilson, S. C., Political Agent, 3rd Class, Offg. Political Agent, 2nd Class and Agent to the Govr.-Genl with the King of Oudh and Supdt. of Political Pensions, is granted 1 month's privilege leave.

Major L. J. H. Grey, C. S. I., S. C., Offg. Secy. to the Board of Examrs, Fort William, is appointed to discharge the current duties of the Agent to the Govr.-Genl. with the King of Oudh and Supdt. of Political Pensions in addition to his own duties, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on privilege leave of Major F. A. Wilson.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Viceroy and Govr.-Genl in Council has much gratification in announcing that the Queen-Empress of India, has been graciously pleased, in recognition of the services of the 13th Bengal Lancers during the recent military operations in Egypt, to appoint Maj.-Genl. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn to be Hony. Col. of that corps, dated 6th Oct. 1882.

Medical Department Brigade-Surg. J. Ferguson, A. M. D., to officiate with temporary rank as Deputy Surg-Genl., Rawal Pindi Division, vice Deputy Surg.-Genl., A. H. Frazer, whose tour of service has expired.

Punjab Frontier Force—(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.—Lieut. F. Campbell, South Lancashire Regt. a candidate for the B.S.C., to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, from 18th Sept., 1882, vice Lieut. M. C. Cooke-Collis on furlough.

6th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut. F. O. Anderson, Cheshire Regt., a candidate for the B.S.C., to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, from 18th Sept. 1882, vice Lieut. H. B. Urmston, on furlough.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) F. M. Armstrong, C. B., R.S.C., Commdt., 45th N. I. (p. a.) for 2 years.

Lieut.-Col. R. A. Wauchope, B. S. C., Wing Commdr. and 2nd-in-Command, 14th N. I. (p. a.) for 128 days.

Major A. J. Stead, Genl. List, Infy., Wing Commdr. and 2nd-in-Command, 11th N. I. (p. a.) for 1 year.

Capt. J. E. Mein, B.S.C., Wing Officer and Adjt., 5th Punjab Infy., (p. a.) for 1 year and 150 days.

Lieut. E. De Heath, B.S.C., Wing Officer and Qr.-mr., 32nd N. I. (p. a.) for 1 year.

Lieut. J. H. Parsons, B.S.C., Sqdn. Officer, 10th Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers) (p. a.) for 1 year.

Surg. A. E. H. Stephens, (p. a.) for 1 year.

Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) H. R. Wintle, Infy., is granted furlough in India, (p. a) for 1 year.

That portion of G. G. O. No. 163 of 1881, declaring the Hazaribagh Jail to be an authorised prison in accordance with the provisions of the Army Discipline Act of 1881, is cancelled.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M's. approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—To be Captain.—Lieut. John William Edward Angelo, 2nd Oct., 1882.

Brevet.—To be Colonel.—Lieut.-Col. William Garrow Waterfield, C. S. I., R. S. C., 3rd Oct. 1882. Lieut.-Col. Frederick Peter Beard, B. S. C., 12th Oct. 1882.

It is hereby announced, that, on the recommendation of the Govt. of India, H. M's. Govt. has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, from the date specified:—From 20th Apl., 1882, in room of Genl. Sir E. B. Johnson, K. C. B., C. I. E., Royal (late Bengal) Arty., succeeded to the Col's. allowance.—Col. Christopher James Goldy, C. S. C., Hony Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy (since retired.)

War Services.—Served during the Sutlej Campaign, 1845, in command of a company of the 36th N.I., and was present at the action of Baddowal and battle of Aliwal; the passage of Sutlej, and surrender of the fortress of Phillour (medal). Served in a similar capacity with the 36th N.I. during the campaign in the Punjab, 1848-49, and was present at the action of Ramnagar, 22nd November, 1848; the passage of the Chenab; the action of Sadulapur, 3rd December, 1848, and the battle of Chillianwala, 13th January, 1849, where he was dangerously wounded in a hand-to-hand fight in advance of the regimental colors (medal, with clasp). Served also in the expeditions against the N.-W Frontier tribes, 1853, 1856, and 1860, and as 2nd-in-Command of the Tank Column, Mahsud-Waziri Expedition, 1881.

From 7th June, 1882, in room of Col. Sir C.C. Johnson, K. C. B., B. S. C., succeeded to the Col.'s allowance. Col. (Bgdr.-Genl.) Rowly Sale Hill, C.B., Bengal Infy.

War Services.—Served with the 1st Goorkha Regt during the Indian Mutiny Campaigns of 1857-58; was present at the defence of the Kumaon Hills and Rohilkhand against the sebels, and at the actions of Charpoorah, Rassuldur, Biswah, and the attack and capture of Fort Mittowli (medal); Bhutan Campaign 1865-66, and Hazara Campaign of 1868, including the operations on the Black Mountain (Medal and 2 clasps). Served also in the expedition of 1875-76 to the Malay Peninsula; was present at the actions of Engar and Pres, and commanded a column in the flank march on Teratchee, and advanced to Sirmenanti and subsequent operations (mentioned in despatches, clasp). Afghanistan Campaigns 1878-79-80, in the first phase of which he commanded the 1st Goorkha Regt. at the occupation of Kandahar, and on the return march by the Thul-Chotiali route, a column; in the second phase he commanded a Brigade on the Khyber line, and subsequently a section of the line of communications, and moveable column (medal and C. B.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of P. W. D. Notification No. 238, dated 3rd Oct., 1882, Messrs. W. E. F. Handcock and R. W. Mansell, Asst. Engrs., 2nd Grade, appointed by the Secy. of State for India in Council from the Royal Indian Engineering College, and who have gone through their practical training in England, are posted to the Punjab P. W. D.

The following promotions are made in the Railway Branch:—

G. A. Anderson, from Assist. Eng. 1st Grade, to Ex. Engr. 4th Grade, temporary rank.

E. J. Keelan, from Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, to Ex. Engr., 3rd Grade, sub. pro tem.

G. V. Martyn, from Ex. Engr. 4th Grade, temporary rank, to Ex. Engr., 4th Grade sub pro tem.

S. de Brath from Assist. Engr., 2nd Grade, to Assist. Engr., 1st Grade, sub. pro tem.

W. E. Newham, from Assist. Engr., 2nd Grade, to Assist. Engr., 1st Grade sub. pro tem.

F. R. Bayley, from Assist. Engr., 1st Grade, to Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, temporary rank.

With reference to P. W. D. Notification No. 231, dated 29th Sept. 1882, the promotion of Mr. O. J. Shedlock to Assist. Engr. 1st Grade, sub. pro tem., which was notified in P. W. D. Notification Nos. 175 and 179 for 4th and 19th July respectively, is hereby cancelled.

The transfer of Mr. W.N. Newham, Assist. Engr. 1st Grade, sub. pro tem., which was notified in P. W. D. Notification No. 158, dated 21st June, 1882, is cancelled.

12th Oct.—Mr. J. Wallace, Assist. Engr., 1st Grade, sub. pro tem., is transferred from Railway Branch to British Burma Provincial Estab.

13th Oct.—Mr. J. M. Montague, Assist Engr., 1st Grade, is transferred from the office of the Consulting Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, to the Establishment of the Director-Genl. of Railways.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Oct. 9.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Govr. and Chief Commsr. is pleased to permit Mr. J. W. Power, Dist. and Sess. Judge, Ghazipur, to avail himself of the ensuing Dussera vacation.

18th Oct.—Mr. J. R. Holt, Asst. Magis. Collr., Azamgarh, privilege leave for 3 weeks, from 15th Oct., 1882.

Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, Offg. Jt. Magis., Muttra, privilege leave for 1 month and 12 days, from 23rd Oct. 1882.

POSTING.

Mr. G. A. Tweedy, Asst. Magis., Saharanpur, on return from privilege leave, to the Muttra Dist.

Mr. C. W. Whish, Asst. Magis., on return from furlough, to the Hamirpur Dist.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemburg, Germany.
Established 1809.

OUR SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT of these CELEBRATED PIANOS, which is unusually large, owing to the increasing demand ARRIVED THIS DAY by the AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' s.s. PANDORA. Orders are now being registered.

Their revised prices are as follows:—

Plain square Piano	Rs. 750
Sympathetic square	" 825
Semi-grand, on three legs	" 1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.

Bombay, Sept. 25, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.

IMPAIRED VISION.

DR. J. S. WELLS, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon to King's College Hospital, in his Work on "Impaired Vision" says:—"The selection of Spectacles is of great importance; and I have no hesitation in saying that the empirical haphazard plan of selection generally employed by Opticians is but too frequently attended by the worst consequences; and that eyes are often permanently injured, which might, by skilful treatment, have been preserved for years." MESSRS. HARRIS & LAWRENCE, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, 20, Rampart Row, next the Oriental Bank, daily (Sundays excepted) 10 to 5.

Surgeon-Major Crocker writes:—"I have received your Spectacles, they suit me admirably." H. M. Clark, Esq., M.B., Medical Missionary, Dalhousie, writes:—The Spectacles have duly arrived, they are beautiful. I have recommended some patients to write to you for Spectacles. Similar testimonia s from Drs. Boyle, Hacan, Lynn, and Skipton, and hundreds of others. Pamphlet and Test Types, free on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

COOK—BAILEY—October 18, at Byculla Church, by the Revd. Ledgard, Mr. Henry Cook, to Miss Anne Bailey, from England. English papers please copy.

GARDNER—JOHNSTON—October 18, at All Saints Church, Malabar Hill, by the Revd. F. L. Sharpin, M.A. Wade, son of the late Lieut.-Col. R. Gardner of Heenesburg, N. B., to Laura Frances, third daughter of the late G. E. Johnstone, formerly of Madras and the Indian Office, London.

DEATH.

RAO BAHADUR DADOBA PANDURANG—October 17, at 7-45 a. m., at his residence, Girgaum-road, aged 68, late Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, and at the time of his death holding the appointment of Marathi Transiator, Educational Department, Government of Bombay. Much bereaved by his family and friends. The funeral took place at noon of the same day. Friends will kindly accept of this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DURAND—October 13, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain Durand, B. S. C., of a daughter.

DAWSON—October 11, at Cochin, the wife of Sidney Phillips Dawson, of a son.

MARTIN—October 4, at Kachari Pookri, the wife of R. F. Martin, Divnl. Manager, Assam Co., of a son.

LAWRIE—October 11, at Lahore, the wife of W. G. Lawrie, Esq., of Borjan, Assam, of a son.

MANNERS—October 11, at Tewarrah Factory, Tirhoot, the wife of Edward Robert Manners, of a son.

MILNE RAE—October 15, at Madras, the wife of the Rev. G. Milne Rae, of a daughter.

STOUT—October 9, at Mainpuri, the wife of Mr. C. B. Stout, Deputy Magistrate, of a son.

WILLOCK—October 11, at Simla, the wife of Major G. W. Willock, 3 Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MOORE—GREENWAY—October 11, at Madras, Walter R. Fitzgerald Moore, son of the late B. Moore, of Toneydull, Co. Cavan, to Marian Sophia, daughter of the Rev. Charles Greenway, J. P., Darwen Bank, Darwen, Lancashire.

DEATHS.

THOMPSON—October 8, at Murree, the wife of Mr. D. W. Thompson, Inspector of Schools, Rawul Pindi Circle.

THOMPSON—October 10, at Dingley Dell, Murree, Edward Turner Harding, infant son of Mr. D. W. Thompson, Inspector of Schools, Rawal Pindi Circle.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1882.

THE general drift of the intelligence received by the mail shows that Mr. Gladstone's Government are approaching the solution of the Egyptian question with a clear appreciation of the requirements of the situation. In doing so it must not be inferred that any novel development in their policy may be expected, but rather that they will return to the first principles which Lord Granville unfortunately abandoned in deference to the policy of intervention conceived by M. Gambetta. The radical divergence in the English and French ideas of treating Egypt are making themselves as evident now as they did in February last, though on this occasion, it is happily more than probable that England, in virtue of her sacrifices, will adhere to her natural policy in spite of anything that may be urged by France. In an interesting telegram the Paris correspondent of the *Times* illustrates the "difference of sentiment" on this question between the two nations. While Frenchmen of M. Gambetta's way of thinking and they are likely to get the upper hand at no distant date—"insist that the Egyptians are utterly incapable of self-government, the manifest sentiment of England is that the Control pressed too hard upon them, that it led many sincere minds to sympathise with the first stage of the revolt, and that a tangible share of the Government must be conceded to natives. Indeed, just as England allows her colonies to govern themselves, while France keeps hers in leading strings, England naturally favours conciliation in Egypt, while France would bind it hand and foot." We do not pretend to have been one of the "sincere minds" referred to by the correspondent, but we certainly expressed the opinion, over and over again, that "the Control pressed too hard" on the natives of Egypt. Before matters were brought to a crisis, it was obvious that the employment of foreigners, and the interference of foreign influences in the details of administration, would have to be curtailed. It seemed to us that the interests of England required her to foster the national elements, and this view is re-stated by the *Times* when the correspondent remarks that "England is bent on going shares with the natives; and France, even if she reluctantly agreed to this, would be tempted to fall into one of two extremes, systematic opposition to the native element, or systematic concurrence with it for the purpose of holding her ground against England." When it became apparent that the natural support of English influence in Egypt was these self-same "native elements," which have been invariably disparaged until now, it followed that England should have laid hold of the national movement, as affording, at least, a nucleus of national sentiment, and guided it in legal and appropriate channels. This was undoubtedly Lord Granville's opinion, but in a moment of indecision he accepted M. Gambetta's view that the existence of Arabi Pasha imperilled European influence. The force of circumstances attendant upon the adoption of this policy brought about the state of things which the French statesman prematurely accepted as fact, and the suppression of Arabi became imperative. This operation England accomplished single-handed, and the task before Lord Granville now is precisely what it was eight months ago—*minus* Arabi.

It may be a disputed question whether the present state of things is more propitious for the creation of a strong national Government in Egypt, than was the situation before diplomatic jealousies enabled Arabi to obtain an importance which he owed in no small degree to the errors of his opponents. But there is this much to be said, that in making a *tabula rasa* of Egyptian institutions England has rid herself of every obstacle, indigenous and foreign, which previously hampered her action. There is still, of course, a cry from Paris in favour of a rehabilitation of the Joint Control. But under almost any circumstances this would be a solution advocated *pour faute de mieux*, and the habitual incertitude of French policy during the present interregnum is increased just now by a singular change of tone on the part of the German press. It is due to the *Kreuz Zeitung* to have initiated an entirely new attitude towards England, and as the relations of this journal with the Imperial Court are acknowledged, the article may be taken as authoritative. The Berlin paper practically makes informal overtures to England to throw over France, her rival in Egypt, and Russia, her adversary in the East, in favour of an alliance with the German Powers, who will allow her to have pretty much her own way and at the same time impose moderation both at Paris and St. Petersburg. In support of its idea the *Kreuz Zeitung* quotes from "the private letter of a statesman with close relations with the (British) Government"—obviously Mr. Goschen—"that circumstances will more and more draw this country (England) into the German alliance," and that though we continue to maintain amicable relations with France, it is "impossible to act with a nation which has virtually no Government." As was to be anticipated, this unexpected invitation to cut our present ally was not over-cordially received by English public opinion, although Lord Salisbury did commit himself rather too strongly in favour of the German alliance at Liverpool a few years ago. But what excited but pleasant curiosity in London created consternation in Paris. It was natural that Frenchmen should trace the designing hand of Prince Bismarck in this manœuvre on the part of the German press, and they protest bitterly that the hand of Germany is used against them at every turn, first to encourage them to prevent the isolated action of England in Egypt, and then to incite England to leave them out in the cold during the settlement. What is most important to England, in this fresh outbreak of ill-will against Germany, is that it shows to France that she is not England's only ally, and that in the Egyptian matter there can be no concerted interference with her schemes of re-organisation. Though the Gambettists demand the renewal of the Control, reasonable Frenchmen admit the impossibility of that step, and some go so far as to condemn it. Even such a fervid Gambettist as M. Joseph Reinach, commenting on the demand for the *status quo ante Arabi*, pure and simple, asks, "What? Was, then, all that trying campaign to so little purpose? What of the *beati possidentis*? It would be positive dupery." The *National* calls on France not to identify her influence with this financial institution, to leave what it happily calls the "coupon policy" alone, to carry on the national policy, and trust to the proximity and commercial energy of France to recover her prestige on the Nile. From the absence of unity in European counsels, and the apparent confidence in the intentions of Mr. Gladstone, it appears that England will be practically untrammelled in evolving permanent order out of the administrative chaos at Cairo.

In searching about for materials wherewith to create fresh institutions, Mr. Gladstone does not find a consoling spectacle. As Lord Carnarvon remarked in a speech at Newbury, "it is with dismay that one sees how impossible it is to trust to any person, to anything, to any institution." Neither among the higher orders nor the lower is there any evidence of good feeling towards the restored Government. On the contrary, the unanimous testimony of all the newspaper correspondents goes to show that it is only the presence of the British troops that restrains the antipathy of the population. It is not easy, therefore, to build a national superstructure of Government when the means of doing it are so extremely limited. One thing is certain, namely, that it is impossible to trust to the Khedive; and until some sort of native institutions are created, with or without Tewfik's assistance, His Highness's rule must depend on British support. Of whatever nature these institutions may be, they must be national in character, if they are to stand by themselves. To obtain that national confidence which is desired the British Government must endeavour to conciliate some of those native elements which were lately ranged on the side of Arabi. Sir Richard Temple, in an article in this month's *Contemporary*, contributes some general observations on the principles which ought to guide British policy in Egypt. Sir Richard's ideas are of a liberal and practical character, but as they are mainly founded on analogies drawn from British Indian experience, they are not capable of literal application. Some of his suggestions, such as disbanding the army and securing the leaders of the "rebellion," have been anticipated by events. Sir Richard proposes to establish the new Government on a strictly Mahomedan basis, to utilise the elements of Government which already exist among the Egyptians, to reduce the army to the smallest limits and supplement it with a police force, and finally to keep British garrisons, not necessarily large, in Alexandria and Cairo until the new institutions have firmly taken root. He believes that there is a sufficiency of honest men among Egyptian politicians to carry on the Government, and that the Chamber of Notables possesses enough vitality to enable it to be developed into a tolerably representative body. It is also a satisfaction to know that he advocates a comprehensive amnesty to persons implicated in Arabi's movement, and proposes that the leaders should simply be detained in British fortresses until they may be liberated without danger to the new order of things. The Government must clearly act on some such lines as those, and the main object of their policy should be to detach themselves from all obligations towards a foreign Power, and draw closer their relations with the Egyptian people.

THE sojourn of the Raja Sahib of Bhownuggur in Bombay has not been without advantage to some of the public institutions of the city. The other day we published a list of several donations given by His Highness, and we now insert elsewhere the letter written by His Highness to Professor Wordsworth, offering the handsome sum of Rs. 5,000 for the foundation of a spectroscopic observatory and laboratory in connection with Elphinstone College. Great advances have been made in this branch of Physics since the days of Kirchhoff, Bunsen, and Angström. It must be admitted that from a scientific standpoint no section of Natural Philosophy has within the last half-century done so much as spectroscopy to extend the bounds of our knowledge. Spectrum analysis has revealed to us the presence of several proximate substances of which we had previously no knowledge. It has given us an insight into the structure of the sun and the stars, it has disclosed to us the true nature of the nebulæ and of comets. The researches, among others, of Lockyer and Dewar, and the observations of Huggins, Thollon, and Young, before long will compel us to remodel our views of the construction and constitution of the universe. In Calcutta the Jesuit College, under the able impulse of Father Lafont, has succeeded in raising funds to the amount of Rs. 25,000 for the establishment of a spectroscopic laboratory on a large scale. The laboratory which will now be established at the Elphinstone College, thanks to the enlightened munificence of the Thakore of Bhownuggur, will enable Western India to enter into honourable rivalry with the Bengal capital in this vast field of scientific research. It is to be hoped that the admirable example set by His Highness Takhtsingjee will be followed by other Chiefs throughout India.

AN old Bombayite, and a Conservative of the "stern, unbending" type, gives us a graphic description of the feelings of sound Conservatives at this juncture in political affairs. He says:—"The Egyptian business has been magnificently done. The Government has not made a false step throughout it, and if they only succeed as well in the political settlement of the country as in its pacification, they will have a practically unending lease of power, and they deserve it. They came deliberately by their policy, and then carried it out secretly, promptly, and resolutely, without being turned aside from it either by friend or foe. Ah! if only the Conservative leaders, when they were in, had stuck together and to their policy as loyally and courageously! I believe the Government will prove just as successful in disposing of the future of Egypt as of Arabi Pasha. Everything is now in their favour, besides their own judgment and their luck: and if now they don't make the road to India *viâ* Egypt secure for ever, they don't deserve their luck, or their brains, or their unparalleled opportunity—the silent consent, which they at this moment possess, of all Europe. But, you will see, they will deserve it all: and the Canal will be ours, and Egypt free—under our protectorate. . . . Meanwhile we Conservatives are nowhere. We don't like it, but we feel we have brought it all on ourselves, and that after all when the Liberals are in they do our work better than we could overselves, and moreover that the Radicals are kept thereby from doing mischief. Still it will always remain a damning blot on the escutcheon of the present Government that when in Opposition their whole and sole aim seemed to have been to make government by the Conservative party impossible. In one of the most trying international crises of modern times, in which the whole future of their country was involved, their whole force was devoted to ,making the government ridiculous, and thereby the influence of the country in the councils of Europe ineffectual. I feel certain that this will be the inevitable verdict of history on their conduct in Opposition. I come to this conclusion in complete impartiality. I feel nothing but contempt for the Conservatives as a party, and for the Liberals abhorrence. When either does right I am thankful to my country's gods."

WE have received a copy of a pamphlet by Mr. Frederick L. Goldsmid, on the claims of the uncovenanted civil service in respect to pensions, leave, and retirements. The document is circulated with the permission of Government. It puts the case very temperately and forcibly, as our readers will see when we reproduce it in a future issue, when the pressure of mail matter is alleviated.

WITH THE INDIAN CONTINGENT IN EGYPT.

(FROM OUR

TELEGRAMS.

THE EMBARKATION OF THE CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 18.

was the day fixed for the embarkation of the Indian troops from Suez.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, family, suite left this morning.

Lepel Griffin arrives to-morrow.

VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

To-morrow's Legislative Council, in addition to the business previously announced, the Hon'ble Mr. Hope moves that Sir S. Bayley be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

THE VICEROY.

The Viceroy and party returned from Mahassoo this evening.

THE WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 18.

The following scores were made here yesterday :—The Rajah of Rutlam's prize, Mr. Padumjee, 66 ; Serjt. Tooth, 56 ; Col. Laughton, 52. H. H. the Gaekwar's Prize, Mr. Padumjee, 55 ; Capt. Ternan, 55 ; Capt. Phillips, 49. The weather was foggy, with a fish-tail wind at the long ranges.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

[Owing probably to the partial block in the telegraphic service *via* Suez, and the stoppage of communication *via* Teheran and Turkey, no Reuter's news telegrams were received up to the time of going to press.]

LONDON, OCT. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dholleras	4⅜
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82¾
4½ per cent. do.	88½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅜
4½ per cent. Sterling Bonds	103
5 per cent. French Rentes	117½
Bar Silver	51⅞
Oriental Bank shares	£16-10
Chartered ,, ,,	£24
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£17
Hongkong and Shanghai ,,	£56
Arrival—Alexander Yates.	

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 18.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

TUESDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 17.

At 10 p.m.	78·5

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18.

,, 6 a.m.	75·3
,, 10 a.m.	83·3
,, 2 p.m.	86·7
,, 4 p.m.	86·4

We publish a supplement to-day containing a variety of Egyptian and English news received by the mail yesterday.

The *Gazette of India* received yesterday contains the Resolution of Government on the subject of "Suspensions and remissions of revenue for failure of crops," a telegraphic summary of which appeared in our Monday's paper.

H. E. THE VICEROY will hold levées during his tour—at Lahore on the 8th November, and at Lucknow on the 27th idem.

THE Simla correspondent of an up-country paper states :—"The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs takes six months' leave, from the beginning of next May, so as to avoid next season at Simla, where he has been suffering from bad health this year. He will be back in the beginning of the following November. It seems improbable, at present, that any one will be appointed to officiate in Council in his place while he is away."

MRS. "MAJOR" TUCKER was a passenger by the mail-steamer which arrived from England yesterday. Two or three members of the Salvation Army welcomed her as she stepped ashore at the Apollo-bunder. "Major" and Mrs. Tucker were driven away in a gharry, and there was no demonstration of any kind. Superintendent Brewin and one or two European constables were on the spot. Mrs. Tucker is a young and pleasant-looking lady. She was not in uniform.

IT is announced that the B. I. S. N. Company's present contract with the Post-office for the maintenance of steam communication in Indian waters will terminate on the 30th April, 1884, and that tenders will be invited for such lines as the Government may decide to subsidise after that date. This long notice of eighteen months is given in order that intending tenderers may have time to make their arrangements.

THE Parsees of Kurrachee celebrated the victory of the British in Egypt by holding a jusson.

SIR HERBERT MACPHERSON will probably receive the Grand Cross of the Bath from the hands of the Queen-Empress herself, the *Pioneer* thinks. At Allahabad, where General Macpherson commanded before he was ordered to Egypt, a movement is being set on foot by the native community to raise a fund for the purchase of a sword of honour to be presented to General Macpherson on his return to India. The Maharajah of Benares, who has offered a donation of Rs. 500, proposes that a Central Committee should be formed in Allahabad to receive subscriptions.

TENDERS have been called for, and submitted by various firms, including Messrs. Fraser and Miller, and Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, of Bombay, for supplying the Bengal Government with rulers, but local enterprize in this matter appears quite unable to compete with English manufactures. The lowest Indian tender for supplying parallel rulers was that of Messrs. Fraser and Miller, whose rate was Rs. 2-10 per ruler, while the present English contract rate is Re. 1-4-5. In respect of other descriptions of rulers, and other office requisites, as tin boxes, red and white tape, scissors and erasers, &c., &c., the English rates are in nearly every instance far cheaper than those quoted by Indian manufacturers, and the Government have decided that the majority of the articles enumerated must still be procured from England. Pasteboards and strawboards are to be supplied by Mr. De Negri, of Calcutta ; and as to ink glasses, further inquiries are being made. The Lieutenant-Governor "regrets that more offers from Indian manufacturers have not been forthcoming, but he trusts that in future years it may be possible to extend the number of articles of stationery which it is possible to procure in this country," and the Superintendent of Stationery is directed to take every opportunity of doing this.

CALCUTTA has taken seriously to heart the advice of Bombay, says the *Indian Daily News*, and is opening up the districts which can only depend upon the capital for their financial arrangements. "One of our Calcutta firms has laid before Government a project for the construction of a metre-gauge railway from opposite Dhubri to Gowhati,—a distance of, perhaps, 120 miles. Mr. Elliott, the Chief Commissioner, is believed to view the suggestion favourably ; and, indeed, it is one which should commend itself to the Government of India. Of course, there must be the usual difficulty about a guarantee, but we dare say the Chief Commissioner and the Viceroy could manage to get over that. The Dhubri-Gowhati line is very badly needed, and its construction would mark a very large step in advance in the prosperity of the province of Assam—a province in which circumstances make breaks in the communications, not only frequent, but disastrous."

A NATIVE correspondent sends to the *Pioneer* the suggestion that "a practicable method of popularizing stock notes would be the enactment of a law for receiving these notes into the Treasuries at par. The giver might forfeit the interest accruing up to the date of its tender. This would enable the holder to dispose of them more readily, and without loss, whenever he should feel the necessity of doing so, and the accumulation of interest thus saved would more than pay the cost of re-issuing them at a commission of 1 per cent."

MRS. C. P. ILBERT and family are passengers for Calcutta by the mail-steamer which left London on Oct. 11.

THE Earl of Yarbourough's name appears in the list of passengers from Brindisi to Bombay by the mail leaving London on the 18th October. Sir Henry Maisey Thomson, Bart., comes out by the same steamer.

THE annual rumour that the Marchioness of Ripon will return to England shortly has again been set afloat, this time by *Truth*, which journal says that "Lord de Grey is going to India for the winter, but will return about May, when he will probably be accompanied by Lady Ripon."

Truth says as to the Nizam's contemplated visit to England :—The party are expected to arrive in London about the end of April, and, after staying in town for a few weeks, they will make a tour which will extend to Scotland ; and then they go to the Continent for a couple of months before returning to India.

IT was announced from Dublin on Sept. 28, that all the suspects had been released, as Mr. Forster's Coercion Act would expire on the following day.

THE Khedive is reported to have intimated to the Duke of Connaught that if the leaders of the rebellion are found guilty by the courts-martial he shall not interfere with the course of justice, as he fully recognizes the necessity of making an example.

IT is stated that Mdme. Adelina Patti has accepted an engagement at £880 per night for a season in 1884 in South America.

AMONG the applicants for the vacant Greek professorship at Edinburgh University, as successor to Professor Blackie, are Mr. Butcher, Oxford University ; Mr. Goodman, Professor of Greek at the University College, London ; Mr. Marshead, Winchester College ; Mr. Ramsay, Exeter College, Oxford ; and Mr. Sandys, Public Orator, Cambridge University. There are several Scotch and Irish professors as applicants.

As the French ship Minerve was entering New York harbour on September 27 she exchanged salutes with the Castle William Battery. While performing this act of courtesy, two of her guns exploded prematurely, and blew four soldiers into the bay. Two were killed, a third was not expected to live, and two others were slightly injured. The guns are smoothbore, muzzle-loading 32-pounders.

THE scheme for a tidal navigation system or ship canal for ocean-going vessels between Manchester and Liverpool was submitted on Sept. 26 to a large meeting of the subscribers to the guarantee fund at Manchester. It was resolved to adopt Mr. Williams's plan of a canal with locks at various points in preference to another project for an open tidal waterway. It was stated that a guarantee fund of £100,000 would be required, though perhaps not half of it would be spent, and it was decided to apply for parliamentary powers to carry out the scheme.

THE magistrates of Dunfermline, being much troubled, like magistrates elsewhere, with the processions of the Salvation Army, could think of no better way out of their difficulties than by delivering up the processionists to the unrestrained violence of the mob. They proclaimed, therefore, that the Salvationists should no longer be protected by the police. The mob took the hint and collected on Tuesday night near the headquarters of the Army. The latter, thinking discretion the better part of valour, did not venture into the streets. Not to be baulked of their sport, the mob attacked the hall, smashed the doors and windows, and afterwards took possession of the town, destroying all sorts of movable property. Stones, bricks, boxes, barrels, &c., were freely used, and many people were badly injured. The main streets were blocked, the police being utterly powerless to exercise the least authority, and for hours the wildest disorder prevailed. If such animosity to the Salvationists is exhibited in Dunfermline, what might be expected, supposing they were allowed to make themselves equally offensive to the mass of the population in Bombay ?

THE attention of American merchants and manufacturers is called by Mr. Mattson, the Consul-General of the United States at Calcutta, in a report to the States Department at Washington, to the rich field for their enterprise awaiting them in India. During the last fiscal year the value of American exports to India amounted in all to 1,963,392 dols., or only 1 per cent. of the grand total import trade of India. Of this sum 1,817,780 dols. went to pay for oil, leaving only 145,612 dols. for general merchandise. Mr. Mattson is of opinion that no sufficient effort is made to "push" American goods in India. There is, he maintains, a vast opening in this country for the sale of exactly the same sort of articles in manufacture of which Americans excel—namely, cheap watches and clocks, kerosine lamps, mechanics' tools of every description, electro-plated goods, scales, cabinet organs, pianos, sewing machines, standard patent medicines, "Yankee notions," chromo pictures, paper and stationery, tobacco, umbrellas, and a great number of "patented little contrivances for comfort and convenience" such as are made only in the United States.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchest* & *Guardian* says that Canon Liddon will probably be Dr. Pusey's biographer. "Dr. Liddon will, in undertaking the duty, be necessarily compelled to give up some of his Oxford work, at any rate for a time, and will probably reside in London while he is writing what must in any case be a book of the first importance. The irritation felt among Dr. Pusey's friends at the tone of the reminiscence of his life published in the *Times*, which the *Guardian*, I see, ascribes to Mr. Mozley, makes it a matter of supreme interest to them that the story of his career should be written by one who was intimately conversant with his inner life, a condition amply satisfied in the case of Dr. Liddon."

THE *Pall Mall* expresses a "hope that this time the distribution of medals to the private soldiers may not be unduly delayed. In former campaigns they have too often been kept waiting in expectation for years until a large number of them have been dispersed or removed by death. The carelessness of one Government after another in failing to give quickly the one reward that the men care for is felt none the less keenly on each new occasion because it has happened over and over again. There need be no more delay in distributing medals than in making out patents of nobility."

ACCORDING to the estimate current at Alexandria the claims made for damages to buildings and property burned after the bombardment amount to nearly £3,500,000. Yet if we (*Pall Mall Gazette*) are not altogether misinformed, there is at least one eminent authority on the spot who would be only too glad to receive an order to rebuild and furnish the whole of the houses which were blown down for £1,250,000. If this be correct, it is to be hoped that the claimants will in no case be awarded money damages in excess of the sum for which the missing property can be replaced.

ARABI's house at Cairo has been turned into an hospital. A contemporary's correspondent writes :—

I had the pleasure of going over Arabi's house the other day. It is a large building, but very badly arranged, the rooms, though numerous, being small and dark, and, compared with the palatial residences so abundant in Cairo, it looked very dingy and third-rate. It has been given over to Lady Strangford for her hospital. This philanthropic lady arrived here about a week ago with an English doctor and staff of ten English nurses to open a hospital for wounded Egyptian soldiers. She was in despair the morning I saw her at the laziness of the Egyptian workmen, who were getting the house ready for the reception of her patients. These poor wretches are at present crowded in the civil hospital of Cesselaine. I went over this hospital the same morning and saw some of them ; about 300 had been brought in from Tel-el-Kebir, and amongst them was a man whose face had been completely blown away by a shell ; eyes, nose, and mouth were all gone, and yet the man was alive and could walk.

MILITARY NEWS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for Sir Donald Stewart and General Hardinge to meet at Quetta. On returning to Bombay, General Hardinge will visit Deesa and Mount Abu.

ELEVEN men of the Bombay Volunteer Corps fired at Coorla yesterday morning for the Southern India Rifle Association Volunteer Contest. It was the first time there had been firing on the range since the monsoon, and the platforms are still rather in the rough, and awkward, particularly for men shooting in the regulation (prone) position. The only score worth mentioning was Volunteer Major's—57 out of the possible 70 at the two distances, 500 and 600 yards. Some of the men intend to fire again on Friday morning, when probably better scores will be made.

BRIGADE-SURGEON J. FERGUSSON, A. M. D., is gazetted Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General, Rawalpindi Division.

GOOD-SERVICE pensions have been awarded to Colonel Godley, Honorary A.-de-C. to the Viceroy, and Colonel Rowley Sale Hill, C. B., Bengal Infantry.

THE Government transport s. s. Hydaspes left Suez on the 16th instant for Bombay, and may be expected here on or about the 28th, with 21 officers, 3 warrant officers, 1 sergeant, 371 followers, 46 horses, 1 pony, and 118 mules, of the Staff, Transport, and Medical Departments. On arrival they will disembark at the Prince's Dock, and encamp on the Esplanade.

THE s. s. Columbia left Suez on the 14th instant for Bombay, and may be expected here on or about the 26th, with 2 officers, 2 men, 820 followers, and 2 horses of the Bearer Column.

Two transports left Suez on the 14th instant for Bombay, and may be expected here on or about the 26th. The vessels are the Principia, bringing 2 warrant officers, 14 men, 160 followers, and 257 mules ; and the Khandalla, bringing 1 officer, 14 men, 111 followers, 2 horses, and 210 mules.

MAJOR L. V. SWAINE, Rifle Brigade, Military Secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley in Egypt, will, after a short stay at home, proceed to Berlin to take up duty as military attaché in that city, relieving Lieut-Colonel F. Chenevix Trench, 20th Hussars.

MAJOR G. A. FITZGEORGE, 20th Hussars, Private Secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was sent home from Egypt with the despatches announcing the victory at Tel-el-Kebir, will rejoin the staff of the War Office as a Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for War.

THE Secretary of State for War has, it is stated, approved of Lord Napier of Magdala retaining the command at Gibraltar until the end of the present year as Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

THE THAKORE OF BHOWNUGGUR AND THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

THE following letter has been addressed by His Highness the Thakore of Bhownuggur to Professor Wordsworth, relative to the establishment of a spectroscopic laboratory at the Elphinstone College :—

Malabar Hill, Bombay, 18th October.

To Principal WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—It has come to my knowledge that in none of the colleges affiliated to the Bombay University is there a spectroscopic laboratory calculated to furnish adequate means for the pursuit of that interesting branch of science. I also learn that the College over which you preside is prepared to organize a laboratory of that kind, should a sum sufficient for the purpose be obtainable. It will afford me much pleasure to contribute a sum of Rs. 5,000 towards the project, hoping that the Bombay Government, by contributing a like sum, will enable the College authorities to give effect to their endeavours.

I should be delighted to learn that you find it practicable to accept the offer I make. For in that case while on the one hand I shall have the satisfaction of knowing that I had done something to supply a very desirable means for the study of an important branch of science, I shall on the other hand, have the gratification of thinking that it was permitted me to perpetuate the memory of my present visit to this great city, and of the kindness and hospitality I have experienced from its worthy citizens, within the walls of its most prominent academy.

TAKHTSINGJEE,
Rajah of Bhownuggur.

RECITALS BY A NATIVE MINSTREL.

A LARGE number of natives who assembled yesterday afternoon at the Framjee Hall were treated to a novel entertainment, in the shape of recitals given by the State poet of Bhownuggur. Bhai Patabhai belongs to the race of men called *charans* or bards, who flourished in former years in the courts of native princes. They sang of war and love ; and followed armies to the battlefield, causing the greatest enthusiasm by reciting their soul-stirring verses. The profession of the bards was hereditary. But this interesting race of men is fast dying out ; and the audience yesterday listened, as it were, to "the lay of the last minstrel." Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee, who was called to the chair, having made a few introductory remarks, the "aged minstrel" commenced his recitations, giving a description of the Bhownuggur State, and of a pilgrimage to the sacred river Ganges, in a remarkably spirited and fluent manner. At the conclusion of the recitations, the chairman and Mr. K. N. Kabrajee said that those who were able to follow the recitals could not but have appreciated the worth of the bard who had composed the verses. The chairman added that similar recitations were calculated to stir up the dormant feelings of the mass of the natives, and the hearing of what their ancestors had done in the remote past, would be led to emulate their deeds. Among those present was a brother of the Rajah of Bhownuggur, who arrived by yesterday's mail from England, where he has been educated.

SEWER GAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This morning I took up the paper to read and rest myself after a little exertion—tearing up old letters. I felt so prostrate that I had to lie perfectly listless for about ten minutes before I could take up the paper to read. Strange to say, the first thing my eye lighted upon was your correspondent "Sufferer's" letter, complaining of exactly the same symptoms from which I have been suffering, and for which I could never account : a general sinking of the entire nervous system, which has increased as the smells have increased. I said nothing of this in my previous letter, as it did not occur to me that the cause might be poisonous air, but I am strongly inclined to think with "Sufferer" that it is. I think in a city like this that not only are ventilating chimneys needful, but strong liquid disinfectants ought to be poured into bathrooms and drains. This should be done by the Municipality.

GAS.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 17.—The cyclonic disturbance has almost disappeared, and the barometer is rising rapidly all over Bengal, the changes at Hazaribagh and Burdwan amounting to a quarter of an inch. The wind has fallen lighter, except in north Bengal, where a fresh easterly wind blows. The winds are generally westerly elsewhere. The sky is overcast in Bengal, and cloudy in most other districts ; but is cloudless in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces. Exceptionally heavy rain is reported from Darjeeling. Rain to-day :—Darjeeling, 10 inches ; Dhubri, 4½ inches ; Purneah, 2½ inches ; Negapatam, 1¼ inch ; Patna and Dacca, ½ inch.

CROPS AND WEATHER REPORTS.

THE following are the reports of the Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending 11th inst. :—

General Remarks.—Light rain has fallen in all district of the Madras Presidency except Travancore, where it was heavy. There has also been some rain in Mysore and Coorg, Bengal, Assam, and British Burmah. North-Western Provvine, and Oudh, Central India and the Bombay Presidency report showers in a few districts. The Punjab, Rajputana, the Central Provinces, and the Nizam's Territories have had slight rain in one or two places ; throughout, none in Berar.

Prospects of standing crops are on the whole favourable everywhere, although some more rain would be beneficial in a few places.

Harvest operations continue in many parts of the country. Preparations for and sowings of *rabi* crops are in progress in parts of the Bombay Presidency, Bengal the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, Mysore, the Nizam's Territories, and the Central India and Rajputana States.

In the Bombay Presidency locusts are doing much injury to crops in Khandesh, Ahmednagar, and Nasik.

A general rise in the barometer during the earlier part of the week was followed by a fall of equal extent, less marked in Northern India than in most other parts.

Madras—(Oct. 11th)—General prospects good.

Bombay—(Oct. 11th)—Slight rain in a few districts ; harvesting of kharif and preparations for rabi in progress ; locusts doing much injury in Khandesh, Ahmednagar, and Nasik, elsewhere prospects generally good : fever and cattle-disease in many districts, slight cholera in some.

Bengal.—Good general rain during the week : prospects of late rice generally improved, but more rain is still required in some districts ; harvesting of autumn crops is being rapidly completed, and preparation of fields for cold weather crops is being vigorously-pushed on ; sugarcane generally promising ; heavy floods and storms in parts of Sarun have greatly distroyed makki crop and a little bhadoi crop which remained to be cut, besides causing loss of cattle and property ; cholera still rsported from a few districts, and fever prevalent in some places, elsewhere health good.

N. W. Provinces and Oudh.—Fair rain fell in parts of Benares, Gorakpur and Jhansi, and slight showers in Bareilly and Moradabad ; rain wanted in Lucknow, Fraukhabad, and Jhansi ; rabi sowings commenced ; prices stationary ; slight cholera and fever prevalent ; cattle-disease continues in Kumaon, Fyzabad, and Partabgarh, and has appeared in Saharanpur.

Punjab.—(Oct. 11th).—There was slight rain in Rawalpindi ; the health of the province continues to be generally good, but mild fever still prevails in some districts, and cattle disease has not yet wholly disappeared from the Murree tahsil ; the prices of food-grains are falling in a few districts, but generally they are stationary : the prospects of the yield of crops in the Hissar division and the Umballa district are below the average, but in other districts they are good.

Central Provices.—Weather seasonable ; nights and mornings cool and pleasant ; kharif crops doing well, and a fair outturn is expected ; rabi sowings in progress ; cholera abated, but fever generally prevalent ; prices steady.

British Burma (Oct. 7th).—A little cholera prevalent, otherwise public health good ; cattle-disease severe in parts of Akyab, slight in a few other districts ; damage to crops has been done by floods in Hanthawaddy and Mergui ; crops on about 6,000 acres of land in Thonegwa destroyed by the high tides of the month of September, elsewhere condition of crops good.

Assam.—Weather seasonable ; transplanting of sali paddy over ; prospects of crops fair ; public health good.

Mysore and Coorg—(Oct. 11th).—Seasonable showers in all districts, except Kolar where more rain is wanted ; standing crops generally in good condition ; ragi, juari, horse gram, &c., harvested in parts ; sowing of other grain continues ; public health good ; prices easy

Berar and Hyderabad—(Oct. 11th).—Crops progressing favourably ; public health good.

Central India States—(Oct. 11th).—Weather pleasant ; health and agricultural prospects good.

Rajputana.—Health good for the season. Prospectsfavourable ; prices steady.

Nepal—(Oct. 5th).—Much rain which is good for the rice.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 14 October, 1882.

Open, 493 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	56,922	0	0
Merchandise	92,572	0	0
Telegraph	171	0	0
Other Receipts	200	0	6
Total Rs.	1,50,168	0	0
Corresponding week in September 1881. Open, 444 miles.			
Coaching	69,999	0	0
Merchandise	91,493	0	0
Telegraph	330	0	0
Other Receipts	294	0	0
Total Rs.	1,62,176	0	0
Decrease	12,008	0	0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana, Ladies' badminton afternoon.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Aliyah (s), from Middlesbrough ; Clurmun (s), Cardiff ; Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool ; Brindisi (s), London ; Singapore (s), Genoa ; Assyria (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Naples (s), for Liverpool ; Byculla (s), Rangoon ; Euphrates (s), Persian Gulf ; Teutonia (s), Pondicherry ; Poari (s), Cutch.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening :—

March	Ungarn und Brandenburg	S. Swengle.
Overture	Banditen Streiche	Suppe.
Valse	Ma Charmante	Waldteufel.
Chorus and Cavatina	Belisario	Donizetti.
Quadrille	Auf der Moldau	Knobloch.
Galop	Immer Fidel	Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Khiva and the s. s. Brindisi entered, and the s. s. Naples left the dock yesterday.

A GAMBLER.—Deen Mahomed Ibraham, *alias* Din Mahomed Wittoo, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of gaming in a public place. He was fined Rs. 25, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Camatcepoora, on the body of a Mahomedan seaman named Syud Sagoor, who died suddenly. The verdict was that death was caused by heart-disease.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Samuel Marian was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a pair of pliers and a file, valued at Re. 1-8, the property of the steamship Columbian. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Davideen Badloo, a watchman in the employ of Hajee Ahmed Soomar, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing seven pieces of cloth, valued at Rs. 4, the property of his master. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ABSCONDED.—Jansing Ladoo, who recently arrived from Nassick, and was living at Bholeshwar with four Sikh friends, reported to the police on Tuesday last that three of his companions had absconded, taking with them a gold armlet, valued at Rs. 162, and Rs. 100 in cash, belonging to him.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—The shop of Biccajee Canjeebhoy, a money-changer, at the Apollo-bunder, was broken into on the night of Monday last, and property, consisting of gold and silver coin, also gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,861-8, was stolen from the premises.

THEFT.—Balkrishna Suddoo, a goldsm'th, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, upon two separate charges, of theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 36, the property of Narayen Balloo. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ISDORE COLLEGE.—Arjun Sing, of Duttia, has contributed the sum of Rs. 120 a year to found a scholarship in the Indore Residency College, to be styled the "Arjun Scholarship." He also gave Rs. 100, to be distributed to the most deserving students of the same college in prizes, on the occasion of the capture of Tel-el-Kebir.

A VAGRANT IN TROUBLE.—Edmund Steinberg, a European vagrant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having failed to return to the Government Workhouse on the expiration of the leave granted him on the 1st June, 1882. The prisoner had been sentenced to imprisonment on previous occasions for a similar offence. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ENTERTAINMENT TO NAWAB ABDUL LATIF.—The Anjuman-i-Ahbab, Bombay, entertained Nawab Abdul Latif, Khan Bahadur, to a breakfast yesterday. Among those present were Kazi Abdul Latif, Kazi Mohamed Yusuf, Syed Imaduddin, Maulawi Abdul Hamid, Haji Karim Mohamed Sulaiman, Haji Gulam Muhammed Munshi, Maulawi Siddik Mohamed, Syed Zainul Abidin, President, and Munshi Abdul Karim, Secretary, Anjuman-i-Ahbab, Mr. Kamruddin Tyabji, President, and Mr. Badruddin Tyabji, Secretary, Anjuman-i-Islam, and about 60 others. Munshi Abdul Karim, the Secretary, made a suitable speech, referring to the endeavours of the distinguished guest in behalf of Mahomedan education and the Calcutta Anjuman's works regarding religious and secular improvement in Bengal. The Nawab Saheb, in reply, thanked the Secretary and the Anjuman-i-Ahbab for their entertainment, and the Mahomedans of Bombay for their kind reception, expressing a hope that their several societies would work mutually for the improvement of Mahomedans in general. After breakfast, betel-leaves, nosegays, and rose-water were distributed. The Nawab Sahib then took his leave, and said that he was going to Surat by the mail-train in the afternoon.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held this (Thursday) evening at half-past seven o'clock on board the ship Forest King. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A launch for friends from shore will leave Apollo-bunder at 7 p. m. precisely.

PASSENGERS BY THE RUBATTINO STEAMER.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail-steamer Singapore, Captain E. Boselli, arrived on the 18th inst. from Genoa :—Mr. and Mrs. Richter, Mr. Schmitt, Mr. and Mrs. Le Febre and one child, Mr. and Mrs. Weeks, Revd. and Mrs. Brasche, Miss Viel, Miss Suter, Miss Fritz, Major and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. King, Mr. Tobin, Mr. Bristed, Mr. Knittel, Mr. Spering, Revd. and Mrs. Hirner, Miss Hauswmann, Miss Hollander, Miss Richter. From Aden :—22 deck passengers.

MILL AND PRESS COMPANIES.

NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the company's registered office, Elphinstone-circle, Mr. M. R. de Quadros, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors' report stated they were not, this year, in a position to declare any dividend, having had to write off the amounts paid for brokerage on the sale of new shares and on loans taken, for law charges in connection with the mortgage deeds, and discount on shares taken up and paid in full, aggregating about Rs. 40,000. Owing to these circumstances and the great and unexpected decline in the value of piece-goods, of which large stocks were held on the 30th June, 1881, and which were now being rapidly cleared off, no dividend could be declared. Another great drawback to the prosperity of the mill was that some of the machinery needed to be replaced by machinery with modern improvements in order that their productions might be increased. Out of 947 shares sold last year, 442 shares had been paid for in full, and the directors hoped to receive payment for 200 more ; but seeing no prospect of payment for the remaining 305 shares, the directors had been compelled to declare them as forfeited for the benefit of the company, and they proposed taking steps against defaulting shareholders. In granting a loan of three lakhs at 7 per cent. per annum to pay off Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy and others, whose loan fell due in April last, Mr. Purmanundas Jewandas stipulated that he should be placed on the direction ; and the shareholders had therefore unanimously elected him as an additional director. Mr. Mulljee Bhowanidas said that, as the meeting was not held within a year, it was constituted illegally. It was explained that the accounts and everything else were ready at the proper time, but a delay had occurred in consequence of the auditors having taken a longer time than usual to make a thorough examination.

It was proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Framjee Cursetjee, that the directors' report and the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account of the company made up to 30th June last, which had been circulated to the shareholders, be received and adopted.

A Hindoo shareholder proposed as an amendment that the meeting be adjourned till the 3rd November next.

On a show of hands, the amendment was lost. After some questions connected with the accounts had been put and answered, the chairman's proposition for the adoption of the report and accounts was carried unanimously.

Messrs. Ghellabhoy Pudumsey and Toolseydas Vurjdas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors for the ensuing year. Mr. Purmanundas Jewandas was proposed as an additional director of the company, but the proposition was negatived by a large majority. Messrs. Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia and Motiram Bhagoobhoy were re-elected auditors of the company for the ensuing year, and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 200 each. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY.

THE third ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the company's office, Veshit-lane, Dr. Ardasir Damsetjee Bhajiwalla, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The business of the company had been very satisfactory during the year under report owing to the large crops in Sind. The number of bales pressed was 64,122 against 32,770 last year. The presses had been insured for Rs. 40,000. The amount available for distribution was Rs. 43,124, out of which the directors recommended a dividend at the rate of Rs. 170 per share. The directors' report and the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account, made up to 30th June last, were adopted. A divident at the rate of Rs. 170 per share was declared. Messrs. Hormusjee Bejonjee Dantra and Jehangir Hormusjee, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors for the ensuing year. Messrs. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and Merwanjee Framjee were elected auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 125 each. The thanks of the shareholders were voted to the chairman, the directors, and the secretaries and treasurers for the able manner in which they had managed the affairs of the company.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for the week ending Oct. 14, 1882.

Open 1,457½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	99,813	0	0
Merchandise	3,38,165	0	0
Electric Telegraph	8,062	0	0
Total Rs.	4,66,040	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,439¼ miles Total Rs.	5,27,821	0	0
Decrease	61,781	0	0

THE LOCAL SELF-GOVENMENT SCHEME IN GUZERAT.

A NUMBER of Gujerati Hindoos of Bombay have formed themselves into a society for the purpose of supporting the Viceroy's action in connection with local Self-Government. This society has commenced its work in right earnest but without any bluster. A circular has been prepared in the Native language explaining the object and scope of the resolution, and it is intended that the circular be distributed freely in all parts of the Bombay Presidency. Offers from several members of the society to travel through the districts for the purpose of giving explanatory lectures on the subject have been accepted. We sincerely wish them success, and hope that their good example will be followed up.—*Samachar.*

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—OCT. 18.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

THE following, among other matters, were heard before his Lordship :—

RE CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved under section 87 for an order that satisfaction be entered on the claim of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank. In June, 1874, he filed his petition and schedule, in which the bank was the only creditor in respect of a call due on twenty shares, and he obtained his discharge in August of that year. Since then he had settled the claim of the bank through the Official Assignee. A letter from Messrs. Tobin and Rouzhton was produced, in which the claim was stated to have been settled for Rs. 300. A receipt given by the liquidator's agent to the Official Assignee, however, showed that the claim had been compromised for Rs. 60. His Lordship was struck with this discrepancy, and directed a notice to be given to the bank, granting a rule *nisi* in terms of Mr. Manker's application.

RE THUCKER GANGJEE NURPUT.

Mr. Dhairvavan, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for six months. He had entered into a compromise with twenty out of thirty-two creditors ; and account sales had to be received from England before the accounts of the estate could be finally made up. His Lordship granted an extension for two months, on condition that the insolvent attended the office of the Official Assignee to render assistance in the collection of his assets.

RE RAMCHUNDER GANESH WADEKUR.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, on the ground that he was settling with his creditors. An extension for two months was granted.

RE GOOLABDAS HURKISSONDAS.

Mr. Manker applied for an interim order for four months, with leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE HAJEE TAHA RAJOOVANEE.

Mr. Manker applied for a postponement of the hearing for two months, with leave to serve notices. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

RE THUCKER HERJEE HUNSRAJ.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for leave to file a fresh petition. Insolvent got an order of discharge on the 21st August, 1871, but on the application of Madhavrao Hurry, a creditor, and after a hearing, the discharge was subsequently cancelled. Insolvent had no alternative but to file a fresh petition and schedule. The application was granted.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to the undermentioned insolvents :—Mahomedbhoy Khetsey and Jaffer Khetsey, who lately carried on business in Bombay, China, and Kurrachee, in part

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and color d piecegoods, twist, &c.

An invoice of superior perfumery by the well-known makers, Price and Co., consisting of philicome, marrow-oil, bloom of roses, tooth powder, shaving cream, cream of beauty, bear's grease, violet powder, tooth-paste, fountain perfume, marking ink, oil of Persia, hair-pins, assorted soap, extract of lime and glycerine, assorted fruit syrup, Cooper's sarsaparilla, &c., &c.

15 cases prints.
10 „ colored muslins.
2 „ handkerchieves.
5 bales grey shirtings.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 19th October, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of medical, surgical, and other books atlas coats, pantaloons, curtain, handsome Kerosine cabie bracket, and hanging lamps of superior quality with spare wicks and chimnies, a very large pair of real China jars and other furniture belonging to Surgeon-Major T. G. Hewlett, also a mahogany square pianoforte by S. ROSE & Co., in very good order.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Esseofally Motabhoy—

Ex s. s. Narenta.

M M & Co. { 9553 / 9561 / 9562 } 3 cases white wove pot papers glazed size 13½ by 17½ inch.

Ex s. s. Daphne.

M M & Co.—337-40—4 bales unglazed white printing papers, size 21 by 40 inch.
„ s. Memfi.
M M & Co. { 1247-48—2 bales buff packing papers, size 22 by 29 inch. / 1249-50—2 bales do. do. / 1251-52—1 bale do. do. }
M M & Co.—2408-12—3 cases white wove pot papers glazed, size 1 ¼ by 16½ inches.
„ —2413-17—5 cases do. size 13½ by 17½.

Ex. s. s. Polluce.

M M & Co.—3488-91—3 bales unglazed coloured papers size 17½ by 22½.
„ —3492—1 bale do. pink colours.

On account of the concern—
28 bales yellow glazed printing papers, size 18½ by 34½ inch.

AT 1 P. M.

1 handsome strong pony-cart with handsome chesnut pony and set of brass-mounted harness.

Several consignments of costly hanging table, wall, Bracket and Vase lamps, of numerous latest patterns and designs, Porcelain Toilet sets, Flower Pots, Desserts, Tea, Coffee sets, Porcelain ware, Ironstove, Chinaware, Plateware, Flower Vases, Perfumery, Soaps, Toys, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th and THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p. m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at the old Gazette office, Meadow-street, by order of Mr. Muncherjee Pallonjee writer, just landed per steamer "Patna" an invoice of kerosine lamps by celebrated manufacture of Messrs. W. Wilson and Co., of Birmingham, the same consists of double lights, single and three light, lamps, drawing-room, billiard, bracket, and vase lamps of various kinds, to which the attention of the native nobility, parties, furnishing up-country merchants, agents, shopkeepers, who may wish to decorate their houses, garden, shops, &c., during the approaching durwazee no long is requested.

A snipment of Messrs. J. Pilcvite and Son of Paris. Handsome porcelain ware consisting of Breakfast, Tea, Coffee, Dessert, and Toilet sets divan of Comports, &c.

A shipment of Messrs. Berbeck and Co. ironstove chinaware consisting of table, soup, dessert and Cheese plates, curry dishes, cups, saucers, chamber utensils, &c., and earthenware.

Consisting of various kind of cups, saucers, and plates of various kinds.

An invoice of flint and engraved glassware of various kinds.

A large collection from Messrs. Vogul and Son of Bohemian glasses, va es, flower pots, liquor sets, table ornaments, candlesticks, hookhas, biscuit boxes, goblets, &c.

An invoice of plateware consisting of teasets, cruet, pickle, liquor, toy frames, mufflneers, butter pots, waiters, &c.

An invoice of Messrs. J. Deffries and Sons glory star vase lamps with furniture complete.

An invoice of Gustave Bohmen's perfumery consists of Eau de Cologne, lavender, scent, soap, &c.

An invoice of Joel Crov and Co.'s perfumery. An invoice of Deffories et fils perfumery, childrens toys of all sorts.

The property on View four day before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, 7 octaves, patent repeater action, especially made for India, handsome Tucker's 1, 2, and 3-light hanging & stand lamps, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one first-rate Martini-Henry match rifle with Westley Richards' patent (nearly new), two first-rate double-barrelled guns, one by C. J. Reilly, and another by J. Maitland, one first-rate double-barrelled rifle by Charles Lancaster, one handsome strong English-built circular glass-fronted brougham for single or pair of horses, one handsome, strong, english-built buggy, one handsome fast-trotting high-caste grey Arab horse, 14-3, one handsome high-caste dark bay Arab horse, 15 hands, sets of harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of JOHN F. HUTCHINSON, proceeding to Europe.

The plants will be unmoved and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the same day.

Bombay, 19, October 1882.

BENNETT & Co.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they may have their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2 Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row Fort

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parsa
Musjid „	Bhosawul Junction*†	Satari	Shapura
Byculla	Savda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Borgaum
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpore	Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapoor
Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorun
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Budnaira*
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagmar	Kurjut*†	Danergaun
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Padesdari	Poolgaum
Callian Junction†	Jawar	Khandalla	Dygaum
Tiswalla	Beerh	Lanowlee*	Wurdah†
Khadawali	Singaji	Karli	Sindee
Wassind	Harsud	Kurkulla	Boree
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Tulligaon	Kapri
Atgaum	Bhiringee	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Khurdee	Hurda*	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Kussara†	Timoornee	Kirkee	Keim
Egutpoorah*	Pagthai	Poona†¶	Barsee Road*
Ghotee	Sewnee	Loonee	Marheh
Baligaum	Dharam	Dorvolee	Unger
Deolaiee B. Siding	Khundi	Yeoat	Mohol
Nassick Rd*	Dularia	Kheirgaum	Packney ‡
Kheirwadee	Etarsee for Hoshengabad	Patus	Sholapur*
Niphar	Rampur	Dhond†	Hoodigee
Lasalgaum	Bagra	Borebail	Kurubgam
Munmar	Semri	Deoksal and Bheegwan	Doodmeh
Nandgaum*	Sohagpore*¶	Kartruz	Goodoor
Nadoogree	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Poonawaree	Goolburga
Chalisgaum	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Shahabad*†‡
Kuigaum	Babai	Nargaum	Wadi
Gaina	Gadawara	Khankeer	Nulwar
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Yedagherry
Myjee	Kureli (for Saugor)	Biswa Bridge	Sydapore Road
Missawud	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Kistna
Sisowlee	Kuruk Bail	Jullun†	Chicksagore
ulgaum		Sheagaum*	Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	oisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Tarnoo Road	Unclesur	Borchavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad ‡bad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Barairee
Parell	Bheelar	Mengaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Mahim	Goolwara	Mundala	Asabil Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Buisar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Kfola	Jackwara
Berewlee	Beelcemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
(Dysur)	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bhynder	Nowsaree	Anand	Patree
Bassein Road	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Yeraur	Sucheen	Sabli Road	Lillapore Rd
Sopalla	Surat*¶	Bhalui	Luctoran
Palghur	Amrolee on	Oomret	Wadw
		Dakor	

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner ¶¶ 40 minute for Dinner

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£170,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

Fifteen Rupees. Twenty Rupees. Thirty-four Rupees. } THESE are the rates per mensem (approximately) for EXACTLY THE SAME PROVISION—if commenced at the age of twenty, of thirty, or of forty respectively,—namely an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 payable at the age of 55, or on death if previous.

It is an advantage to effect such provisions early in life.—By delay the rate of subscription increases: Death may occur before the provision is effected: or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance. Forms of proposal on application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
¼ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per do.lbl.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HIRJI TOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive rights of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

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There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

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Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Yedagherry
Myjee	Kureli (for Saugor)	Biswa Bridge	Sydapore Road
Missawud	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Kistna
Sisowlee	Kuruk Bail	Jullun†	Chicksagore
ulgaum		Sheagaum*	Raichore*†

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Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad ‡bad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Barairee
Parell	Bheelar	Mengaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Mahim	Goolwara	Mundala	Asabil Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Buisar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Kfola	Jackwara
Berewlee	Beelcemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
(Dysur)	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bhynder	Nowsaree	Anand	Patree
Bassein Road	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Yeraur	Sucheen	Sabli Road	Lillapore Rd
Sopalla	Surat*¶	Bhalui	Luctoran
Palghur	Amrolee on	Oomret	Wadw
		Dakor	

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner ¶¶ 40 minute for Dinner

NOTICES.

THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, of the SCOTIA WORKS, SHEFFIELD, FILE and STEEL MAKERS, wish to call the attention of Engineers and all consumers of their well known HAND MADE FILES that these Files are in all cases branded with their corporate mark, a BEAM ENGINE and the word "TESTED," without which marks no others sold under this name are genuine.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE commodious BUNGALOW situated at Harkness-road, on Malabar Hill, either furnished or unfurnished. Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,
Just landed ex s. s. Agra—
A second-hand English-built single seated gentleman's office Brougham. Price moderate.
An elegant English-built, nearly new, four seated Barouche, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury, especially built to our order. Price Rs. 1,600.
A second-hand Mail-phaeton, built by Lewis Fulker, with a lady's back and concealed steps.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

MEDOC CLARET

Quarts .....per doz. Rs. 12
Pints..... „ „ 7

RECEIVED direct from the Growers; and we are thus enabled to quote such low prices, for pure Wine, possessing body, colour, and reliable bottling qualities, charateristic of higher growths, and altogether superior to the thin, acrid, watery productions now being sold under the specious title of Cheap Claret, and so calculated to retard the development of that taste for wine as an everyday beverage which has been steadily increasing for years past.

GRANT'S MORELLA CHERRY BRANDY,
SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, AT ALL THE ROYAL PALACES.

THIS delicious Liqueur, made from the Finest Kent Morellas, is now an established favourite, and it is in general use throughout the Presidency.

In pints.....each Re. 1-8

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK OF BOMBAY—Now in the Press and will shortly be ready. Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5; orders now registered.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in verse after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

MAP of LOWER EGYPT.—OFFICIAL MAP of the DELTA. Based on the English and French Admiralty surveys showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPHS, &c., mounted on cloth and rollers. Price, Re. 1.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act. The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the nom de plume, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth Bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown, 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, annas 8; postage free.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8, postage, 1 anna.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re 1; postage, 1 anna.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas, postage, 1 anna.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, annas 8, postage, 1 anna.

TRIAL and DEPOSITION of MALHARROW GAEKWAR of BARODA, being verbatim report taken during the trial in 1875. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.

ORIENTAL CALCULATION, or TABLES for the calculation of INTEREST EXCHANGE and COMMISSION with keys showing comparative rates of indirect exchange between Rupees, Dollars, and Sterling Currency. Cloth bound 3rd edition, Rs. 12; postage, 4 annas.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1, postage, 1 anna.

ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Queen's letters patent and other documents relating to the same. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 1 anna.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA, a demy 8 vo. pamphlet of 45 pages, paper cover. Re. 1, postage, 1 anna.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, annas 8; postage free.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for TRAVELLING in India with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8, postage, 1 anna.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. With photographs of public buildings. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.—MANIFEST and all other forms now in use in the Customs Department printed on HOWARD and JONES' PAPER; sold at the Custom House and at this office. For price per 100 apply to Manager.

BILLS of LADING forms as approved by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Rs. 4-8 per 100.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1882.

EGYPT.

The chief events of the week in Egypt, namely the reception of the Khedive at Cairo, the explosion at the Cairo Railway station, and the Grand Review of British troops, are described in the letter from our Special Correspondent, which appears on the leader page. We take the following items from the English papers :—

THE ATTITUDE OF THE POPULATION.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Cairo says that although some excitement prevails among the population throughout the country, more especially in Upper Egypt, the military and diplomatic authorities consider that Egypt generally is so rapidly returning to its normal condition that a further display of military force in the provinces is unnecessary, the presence of the army in the capital being quite sufficient to overawe the disorderly classes throughout the country. The Alexandria correspondent of the same paper writes :—

The attitude of the population when in face of Europeans is obsequious, but when visitors pass at dusk insulting cries are heard. The murders in the country places have, for the most part, been committed by Bedouins ; but the whole population in the rural districts, as in the towns, are profoundly hostile to us. A new generation must arise before the spirit which Arabi called up, and of which he was the impersonation, can die out, or be disregarded by the rulers of Egypt, whoever they may be.

RIOTS IN UPPER EGYPT.

At Beniusef and several other towns in Upper Egypt riots had taken place owing to the efforts of the officials to enforce the exhibition of a general demonstration of loyalty to the Khedive. The *Standard's* Cairo correspondent writes :—

Flags, lamps, and devices have been torn down by the mob, Christians have been insulted and maltreated, and the authorities have been powerless to restrain the rioters except in the places where British troops were stationed. It appears that everywhere the reports of Arabi's defeat have been universally disbelieved. Even here in Cairo the hostility and insolence of the natives is scarcely held in check by the presence of our army ; and on Monday night as I drove through the streets cursings on the Khedive and threats against Europeans were heard on all sides, the temper of the people being in strange contrast with the outward signs of rejoicing.

INFLUENTIAL SYMPATHISERS WITH ARABI.

Among the high personages of Egypt there are many who have given their countenance to the rebellion. A correspondent is assured that the Egyptian Government have in their possession a telegram forwarded by Prince Ibrahim, the Khedive's cousin, to Arabi Pasha, congratulating the rebel leader upon the supposed Egyptian victory at Kassassin, and expressing a hope that at the next Feast of Bairam Englishmen would be sacrificed instead of sheep. There is also a Princess at Cairo belonging to the Khedive's harem whose sympathies with the rebel leader induced her to order in Paris a dress trimmed with buttons with Arabi Pasha's likeness upon them.

At Zagazig a quantity of important papers were found most seriously compromising Arabi and his friends. Other papers have been seized, which I am assured prove beyond doubt that the massacre of the Christians at Cairo had been planned for the Friday following the arrival of the English after the midday prayer. Among the documents found in Arabi's camp is an envelope from the Oriental Club, bearing the postmark of August 20. Considering the extreme rigour shown to press correspondents less they should unwittingly furnish information to Arabi, perhaps it is a pity that no means were taken to stop information from other sources.

TRIAL OF THE REBEL LEADERS.

The Council of Ministers met at Cairo on September 27th and agreed upon the wording of the decrees to be signed by the Khedive. The first of these institutes a special Commission to be held at Cairo, for the prosecution of all acts of rebellion committed by the military or by civilians. This commission, which will consist of nine members, will be presided over by Ismail Bey. The second decree orders a court-martial to be held at Cairo, which will give judgment according to the Military Code, without appeal, in all cases submitted to it by the above-named Commission. Mahomed Reouf Pasha will be president of this Court, which will consist of eight members. The third decree institutes another court-martial, to assemble at Alexandria, for the trial of all cases submitted to it by the Commission appointed some days ago at that place and at Tantah. The proceedings of both courts-martial will be public, and the accused will be permitted to engage counsel for their defence. The Khedive will shortly issue a decree granting an amnesty to all officers from the rank of captain downwards, excepting those who were directly concerned in the riots or who joined the rebel army since the beginning of the campaign.

The *Times* correspondent says :—The Khedive, Cherif, and Riaz all insist strongly on the absolute necessity of the capital punishment of the prime offenders—an opinion from which there are few, if any, dissentients. Cherif, whose gentleness of character is well-known, said to me to-day—" It is not because I have a feeling of spite against any of them, but because it is absolutely necessary for the security of all who wish to live in the country. An English expedition is an excellent thing, but neither you nor we want it repeated every twelve months."

Arabi (the *Standard's* correspondent says) founds his defence on the Fetwah pronounced by the Ulema deposing Tewfik, and holds that he has acted constitutionally throughout the whole of the proceedings. He continues to make a good impression on the British officers entrusted with his custody. These are now convinced that the reports sent to England from Egypt regarding Arabi's character were grossly exaggerated. No doubt he is ambitious, but his intentions appear to have been, in the main, honest. Arabi continues ill, and his illness is said to have inflicted so severe a shock on his constitution as to have left him a mere wreck. No one has been allowed to converse with him.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* learns that Arabi now admits that the National programme was a great mistake, and that he grieves over the misfortunes he has brought upon his country. Seeing the manner in which they treat their prisoners and care for the Egyptian wounded, he says that the English are a great people, and he is heartily sorry that he fought them. Among Arabi's papers are numerous telegrams of sympathy, and also offers of service from officers in the French, German, and Russian armies. All of these he declined, and, with the exception of M. Ninet, it is believed that no European was with him.

LOSSES DURING THE WAR.

A correspondent, after making the best estimates from all sources, calculates the Egyptian loss during the war at nearly 5,000, from and including the day of the bombardment, or about one in every thousand of the population. Our loss, he says, is less than 300 from all causes. The cost of the war to Egypt, he thinks, has as yet been small. In the interior all went on as usual. The battlefields were in the desert. There only remains to be considered the damage done to Alexandria, with the reparation due to the victims, possibly amounting to 5,000,000l., and the indemnity to England.

BREAK-DOWN OF THE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* refers to what he describes as the " deplorable breakdown of the hospital service at Ismailia"—a subject which he says he deemed it unwise to allude to while hostilities were proceeding, as comments then would have done no good and would have distressed the families of the wounded. He continues—

There is, however, no longer any reason for silence, especially as I understand that Surgeon-General Hanbury has applied for a court of inquiry, in order that the blame and scandal may be removed from the Medical Department, and placed upon the shoulders of those properly responsible for deficiencies such as were only equalled in the Russian hospitals during the late war. The enormous hospital at Ismailia was opened without drugs, instruments, provisions, or stores, and was unable to supply the front with any medical essentials. There was also an extraordinary lack of hospital attendants. Officers who lay in the wards tell stories which are ludicrous, though painful, of neglect and want of food. All acknowledge themselves grateful for the kindness, sympathy, and skill of the doctors. The fault was not theirs ; red tape finished what incompetence began. We shall hear much more of the matter, as several officers personally appealed to Sir Garnet Wolseley, and told him that they were literally starving. Now that it is over every regiment has its story on the subject.

The *Times'* correspondent thus describes the transference by railway of our sick from Cairo to Alexandria :—

Among the passengers in the train (by which the correspondent travelled, he says) were ninety-seven sick soldiers suffering from dysentery and diarrhœa. Now, at eleven yesterday morning, it was known at the railway station that no train would leave for Alexandria before six ; yet at two o'clock the men were brought down and had to be exposed on the platform until six, then they were placed seven or eight in a carriage under the change of one doctor and one attendant. They were without any provision except the loathsome water (alone sufficient to produce their complaint) which could be had at the stations. They were without rug or covering, and at three or four o'clock in the morning the men, too feeble to stand, at an hour the worst and most dangerous in Egypt, would get out of their carriages and throw themselves at full length on the damp, pestiferous ground during the long stoppages at the stations in order to stretch their limbs. It was six this morning before we arrived, a fifteen hours' journey ; while at Kafr-Zayet we passed a special train carrying the Khedive's brother, which would probably do the journey under the five hours, and the the ordinary train takes little more than the same time.

There is much discontent among the British troops at the accommodation provided for them in Cairo. Even General Hamley, although a general of division, is condemned to remain under canvas in sight of half a dozen empty palaces. When the Commander-in-Chief and his staff are so luxuriously housed, it is strange that the rest of the army should be condemned to such extreme discomforts. As might be anticipated under such circumstances, the health of the troops suffers, and the sick list rapidly increases.

HONOURS FOR SIR GARNET WOLSELEY AND ADMIRAL SEYMOUR.

Her Majesty has raised Lieut.-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, G. C. B., and Admiral Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour, G. C. B., to the peerage, by conferring upon them the dignity of baronies, in acknowledgment of their recent distinguished public services.

Sir Garnet Wolseley is, it is stated, to be recommended for the rank of general in addition to his other honours), in recognition of his services in Egypt.

One hundred pounds has in a very short time been subscribed towards the erection of a parochial hall in the parish of St. Jude, county Dublin, where Sir Garnet Wolseley was born, as a fitting testimonial to his honour and gallantry. It will be known as the Wolseley Parochial hall, and will cost 1,000l.

INTERVIEW WITH THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive held a levee on September 26, and until noon the approaches to the Ismailia palace were blocked with carriages. In state apartments were thronged with a brilliant crowd, consisting of British officers in uniform, the Diplomatic Body, the European and Native Government officials, and numerous representatives of every section of the Egyptian and foreign population. Sir Garnet Wolseley was too unwell to attend ; but the Duke of Connaught was present, and expressed to the Khedive the regret of the Commander-in-Chief at his enforced absence.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Cairo had an interview on Tuesday with the Khedive. With four other gentlemen, "he says," one of whom was M. Goussio, the manager of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank in Egypt ; another M. Mog, of the Public Debt department ; and two others, I was received immediately after the diplomatic body, and we were conducted up the grand staircase glittering with crystal and gold by Zulficar Pasha, who, in an ante-chamber at the top, handed us over to Zulficar Pasha the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, who introduced us to his Highness's presence. Tewfik the First rose from his sofa as we entered, and, advancing to meet us, shook each in turn warmly by the hand, and motioned us to be seated. He was dressed in all the gorgeous gold-embroidered attire of an Egyptian Khedive, and wore numerous decorations. He seemed in excellent health and spirits, notwithstanding that he had been receiving from eight in the morning, and it was then past noon. He conversed pleasantly with all of us, some times in French and sometimes in English, for a quarter of an hour. He was seated on a carved ebony sofa, covered with yellow satin, in a bay window, and we were facing him on his left on chairs. Through the open windows at his Highness's back a pleasant breeze burst into the spacious apartment from over the tops of the tall verdant foliage of the trees, which we could just see waving to and for outside. This, no doubt suggested to His Highness a subject for conversation, and he observed that the whether had been very warm latterly but it was pleasant enough where we were sitting. This not unnaturally gave rise to the rejoinder that we found it very pleasant indeed conversing with His Highness at an open window at that charming palace of Ghozireh than at Kassassin or Tel-el-Kebir. The Khedive smiled and acquiesced, and the conversation turned upon the English soldiers. His Highness enquired if all our army was composed of very fine men, and he particularly admired the Scotch Brigade and the Indian Cavalry. He was quite enthusiastic about the Household Cavalry, and, he observed, consisted of magnificent men and most beautiful horses. He said that he thought the capture of Tel-el-Kebir was admirably planned and executed. He believed the position had been carried after only 20 minutes' fighting, which was very satisfactory in every way. Speaking of the camp in the vicinity of the palace, he remarked that there was a splendid camp close at hand, and that the men would be much more comfortable there than in the tents which were dreadfully close and hot especially the barracks, on the Nile. After the interview had lasted a quarter of an hour, the Khedive rose gently from his seat, and shaking us each warmly by the hand, said he was very glad to have seen us, and wished us good-day. His manner was most charming and affable throughout.

THE ROYAL MARINES AT TEL-EL-KEBIR.

An official account has been furnished to the Admiralty of the proceedings of the Royal Marine Light Infantry Battalion, under command of Colonel Howard S. Jones, at the storming and capture of Tel-el-Kebir on the 13th ult. The reports is dated Tel-el-Kebir, September 15, and states :

The Marine Light Infantry were ordered to march from Kassassin camp at sunset, 12th inst., and formed the left of the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division under Major-General Graham, N. C., C.S.I., the remainder of the 1st Division (Guards Brigade) being in our rear in reserve. On the left were the Highland Brigade, with the 2nd Brigade 2nd Division in reserve. The artillery between the two divisions, 1,000 yards in the rear. The Royal Marine Artillery (now attached to the corps artillery) formed Sir Garnet Wolseley's bodyguard. By the programme sketched out by the Commander-in-Chief, the two leading brigades were to march in line upon the entrenchments attack before daylight, and carry them without firing a shot. After a march of 10 miles through the desert they found themselves, just as dawn was breaking, about 1,200 yards in front of the northern portion of the Tel-el-Kebir lines but the brigade, owing to the stars being occasionally obscured, lost its true direction, and had to make a change of front. Whilst this was being done the enemy opened fire, and by the time the brigade had formed into line a very continuous fire of shot and shell was being poured into it. As soon as the brigade movement was completed Colonel Jones at once formed the marines for "attack," by sending out three companies in the fighting line, three in support, and two in reserve. As the extended line approached the position, which was entirely devoid of cover, the fire increased in intensity, but the men pressed steadily forward up the slope of the glacis, reserving their fire, until within 100 or 150 yards of the ditch, then fixing bayonets, the fighting line being reinforced by the supports, worked, in spite of a terrific fire, by rushes up to the top of the glacis, when being again reinforced by reserve under Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, R.M., the whole rushed forward with a loud cheer, dashed into the ditch, and scrambling up the parapet, from 7ft. to 9ft. high, engaged the enemy in a sharp hand-to-hand fight. This lasted but a short time ; the enemy being overpowered, broke and fled in all directions. The marines followed them up for distance of about four miles, clearing position after position, until they came to Arabi's headquarter camp at Tel-el-Kebir. This they found standing, but evacuated, it having evidently been left in haste, as everything appeared in order. Here they were ordered to halt and occupy some of the deserted tents. Arabi is supposed to have had 25,000 troops of all arms occupying this position when it was attacked. Sixty-six guns were captured, together with large quantities of stores, ammunition, and railway rolling stock, besides a large number of prisoners. The casualties in the marine battalion were very severe, amongst them Major Strong, who was shot through the heart whilst gallantly leading his fighting line up the glacis within 20 yards of the enemy. Captain Wardell, one of the most valuable and efficient officers in the battalion, was also killed, being shot through the head close in front of the parapet whilst cheering on his men. In addition to the above, one non-commissioned officer and 10 men were killed, four officers—Lieut. M'Causland (severely), Captains Coffin and Cross and Lieut. Plumbe (slightly)—and 43 non-commissioned officers, buglers, and privates wounded, one since dead. Sir G. Wolseley specially thanked the officers and men of the battalion for the splendid manner in which they did their work on that day, and for the great assistance they had been to him throughout the campaign. General Willis, commanding 1st division, and General Graham, commanding 2nd Brigade, also congratulated the battalion on its success and great steadiness under fire.

NATIVE CREDULITY.

The news of the victory of Tel-el-Kebir (a *Standard* telegram says) fell like a thunderbolt in Damascus, where on the day of the capture of Tel-el-Kebir a report had been circulated and generally believed among the Moslem population that the Duke of Connaught had been taken prisoner, and the Queen obliged to accept the following terms :—An indemnity to be paid to Egypt for all the expenses of the war ; the Egyptian National Debt to be altogether cancelled ; the British troops to leave Egypt with their arms reversed ; Sir Garnet Wolseley and Admiral Seymour to be beheaded ; the Queen's daughter to be given to Arabi in marriage.

The *Times* correspondent says that a Sheikh was recently heard giving a minute circumstantial account of the Queen's interview with the Sultan, when she implored him to stop Arabi's victorious arms. The Sultan remained long obdurate, till, with the chivalry of an Osmanli, he at last consented, on the sole ground that she was a woman.

The statement that the Khedive was coldly received in Cairo is (the *Times* correspondent says) misleading :—

He was received with a little more interest than the native crowd usually bestows. The people behaved as they did on Ismail's return from Europe at the opening of the Suez Canal, at the arrival of the Prince of Wales, at the accession of Towfik, and at the arrival of the first Turkish mission. At the second Turkish mission there was enthusiasm and so much a head. Here they were neither paid to cheer nor to groan, and as an American profoundly remarked, "You can't enthuse this people at less than 10 dols. a hundred."

WHY ARABI DID NOT STOP THE FRESHWATER CANAL.

The Special Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Tel-el-Kebir states what he declares is an authentic story about Arabi. When Arabi constructed the big dam across the Canal at Tel-el-Kebir which was to complete the wonderful Arabian Plevna, it was considered necessary to obtain the religious approval of a holy Bedouin recluse. Arabi conducted the holy sage everywhere, showed him the Christian, and bade him curse him ; led him over his works, displayed his army, and demanded a blessing on his arms. They came to the wonderful dam, the saint frowned ominously, and cried, "What, my son, is this?" "Holy father," replied the rebel chieftain, "this is to cut off all the water supply from the odious enemy." "This must not be," reported the recluse, sternly ; "know that the hateful Christian, though lamentably benighted and besotted, and grievously arrogant to boot, is, after all an erring child of Allah. Water is given for all creatures. Let them have enough and to spare like the rest. Open a way, that at least some of the precious stream may moisten his parched throat." And actually we found, on arrival at Tel-el-Kebir, that, reluctantly and grudgingly, Arabi had obeyed the sage's mandate. Through the centre of the dam an opening had been made, about six feet wide, by way of which the muddy stream was percolating slowly, but sufficiently low enough and foul enough, but, thanks to the Sayid, it was never completely cut off.

RETURN OF WOUNDED TO ENGLAND.

The Indian troopship Malabar arrived at Ports mouth on Monday, two days late, the delay being caused by her losing one propeller and bending another straight on entering the Canal. She brings home the following naval officers, who were promoted to their present rank for the part they took in the bombardment of Alexandria. Captain A. G. Jenkins, Staff-captain Moss ; Commanders, May, Crofton, Bolders, Ryder, and Neare ; Lieutenants Meredith, Youel, and Thompson ; Chief-engineers Craddock and Freak ; Paymaster Payne ; Lieutenant Farquhar, supersided from the Cruiser ; and Acting Sub-lieutenants Walker and Fillet to join the college. The military details were 143 wounded and invalids, four ladies, one woman, and eight children. Many of the wounded had marvellous escapes. Major Bibby, who was with the 7th Dragoon Guards, after the dash through the enemy's camp at Kassassin, on the 28th ult., was shot in the back, the bullet passing through to the breast, where it dislodged itself, having almost grazed the right lung. The gallant officer completed the voyage home and complained of no inconvenience or pain arising from his wound. Lieutenant Cunningham, of the 46th Regiment, was one of the officers of mounted infantry, and on the same day as Major Bibby was wounded. The commanding officer had just told him when he was shot in the army, but he continued at his post until another bullet struck him in the leg, and he had to be removed. The bullet in the leg has not yet been extracted. Captain Hodge and Trooper Lewis, 2nd Life Guards, were wounded by the explosion of a shell at Ismailia, on the 24th ult. The missile struck the toes of Hodge's right foot and exploded, the force of the explosion being felt on his left leg, which was severely wounded, and Lewis, who was standing behind him, was wounded by a fragment of the shell in the ankle-joint. This was the first day the troops were engaged at Ismailia, and Hodge was the only officer wounded on any on board, though it is believed that amputation will not be necessary. Private Sinclair, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, was severely wounded at Kassassin in the knee, the bullet taking a diagonal course downwards, the leg below the knee to outside above the knee, tearing open the flesh for about six inches in length. Private Harris, of the 46th, who was one of the mounted infantry, has been recommended for the Victoria Cross. Seeing that Lieutenant Edwards, of the Welsh Fusiliers, was wounded, and was dismounted, and carrying that officer off the field, when he received a bullet at the base of the spine, but he continued to carry Lieutenant Edwards till that officer was in a place of safety. Trooper Burston, Royal Horse Guards, had a marvellous escape. A bullet entered the left side of the neck and came out at the right side, penetrating the whole thickness of the neck ; but the wounded man is in every way likely to recover, and to all appearance the marks of the wound are very slight. Private Dedman, of the 46th was wounded in two places simultaneously at Kassassin, a bullet having entered his foot and another his hip at the same time. His general health, however, is very good, but his wounds do not heal readily. Altogether 210 troops embarked at Ismailia, of whom 60 were left at Malta, and two, Private Skrine, A.H.C., and Private Shattack, R.M.L.I., died of dysentery and were buried at Port Said.

FUTURE POLICY IN EGYPT.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Cairo has been visiting a number of Egyptian gentlemen of the upper class, and finds them almost unanimous in their distrust and uneasiness at the present condition and prospects of Egypt.

Their great cause of complaint is that Egypt is apparently leaving the Khedive to act as he pleases, and they considered that the ruin of the country would be the inevitable result. Some went the length of declaring that the present reigning family can never rule Egypt in the future, and that an English prince would be greatly preferable.

It is strange that the leading members of that party who were so lately fighting us now look to England alone for protection. They point to the fact that sixty-seven individuals, including the foremost men in Egypt, are now in Cairo prison.

To bring about a good feeling it will be necessary to deal leniently with the officers of the late army, all the lower ranks of whom will be left wholly without employment, and for the most part without the means of living, by the general disbandment, and may therefore be reckoned upon as obstinately hostile to the existing regime. Some of them, and many of the non-commissioned officers, might be employed in the new force which will take the place of the old, and as there is no reason to suppose that they were more than docile followers of their leader they might become thoroughly loyal to the new institutions. The Circassian grievance will certainly require taking in hand, for the favouritism shown to those foreigners was one of Arabi's strongest levers in working upon thearmy. Otherwise the machinery of government is unimpaired by the rebellion, and the wheels can be set working again. The pruning knife will however, be urgently required in the amounts of the salaries of a number of foreign officials, English as well as of other nationalities.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH ARABI?

Sir,—It is, I suppose, generally considered as an indisputable fact that we have not concluded a legitimate war, but suppressed a criminal rebellion. I further suppose that Arabi is generally considered not as a prisoner of war, but as a rebel taken in the fact. It is curious, all the same, to reflect with what difficulty we have made Arabi, nominally at least, into a rebel at all. It is clear that he was no rebel as regards England, or even that sacred institution the Control ; but it was necessary for our purposes that he should be a rebel to somebody. We therefore requested, with an urgency that becomes almost grotesque, that either the Khedive or the Sultan or both should call him a rebel. "Please, call Arabi a rebel," was our earnest entreaty to both of them. The Khedive's hesitation to do anything of the sort lasted till the 15th of July—a month after his flight from Cairo—and was only overcome by the fact that he was then in our hands, and could hardly help himself. The reason he gave for calling Arabi a rebel was avowedly because the Alexandrian forts made so bad a fight of it, and, though this reason was hardly flattering to us, we were more than satisfied to have Arabi's evil condition proclaimed on any terms. As for the Sultan, his hesitation seems to have lasted till now ; for, though he has given various excellent reasons why Arabi deserves to be called a rebel, it is still disputed whether in as many words he has ever called him one.

Is Arabi, then, to be hung as a rebel? I doubt whether such a course would please the Sultan ; whether it would enhance the safety of the Khedive ; whether (when we except two bloodthirsty contemporaries of yours) it would not disgust every Englishman. Moreover, let me remind you that not very long ago there was another so-called rebellion of far greater moment to the national life of the country where it occurred. The Americans did not hang Jefferson Davis—can the English allow the death of Arabi ?—I am, &c.

September 23. Honor a Nilo.

THE KHEDIVE AND ARABI.

We (*Times*) have received the following communication from a gentleman who, from his position, was able to obtain information of the proceedings of the Egyptian national leaders during the early part of the recent war :—

"I have in my possession copies of a correspondence which took place between the Khedive and Arabi Pasha in the beginning of the month of Ramazan (the middle of July), and which threw some light on the early history of the war. The Khedive wrote to Arabi at Kafrdawar as follows :—'Now we have spoken with the English Admiral about recent events'—namely, the bombardment of Alexandria—'and he has informed us that there is no hostility between England and the Egyptian Government, and assured us that the bombardment was only resorted to as a revenge for the insult and menace offered to the British fleet by the mounting of the guns on the Egyptian fortifications, and has told us that if we could have a well-organized, loyal, and trustworthy army he would be prepared to evacuate Alexandria. He has also said that if the Turkish troops come here the English will respect them and give up the town to them. This is a proof that England is not at war with Egypt. It has also been decided in the Conference at Constantinople by the representatives of all the Great Powers that neither the privileges granted to Egypt by firmans nor the decisions now to be arrived at in this country should be prejudiced in any way. The *status quo* will be maintained, and Turkish troops will be sent to establish order in Egypt. Therefore in reference to all this, you are desired to disband the army and give up all military preparations : and as soon as you receive this, our order, you are to come to Ras-el-Tin and receive verbally the necessary instructions according to the decision of the Ministers.'

"To this Arabi replied :—'Be it known to my great and noble lord that the war with England was caused by the demands made by the English Admiral, Seymour, and by the refusal of your Highness, and were discussed by your Ministers in a council of war, over which your Highness presided, and at which also were present Dervish Pasha, His Imperial Majesty's representative, and many selected notables. The council, having after due consideration found that the Admiral's demands were hostile to the Khedive's Government and humiliating to the national honour, decided upon refusing them, even at the cost of war. The council accordingly decided, in your Highness's presence, on increasing the army, and orders were issued to the Mudirs directing them to recruit 25,000 more soldiers. It was also decided in the same council that no gun should be fired from our forts until five shots had been fired upon us by the British fleet. In accordance with this decision, no shot was fired by us until 20 shells had been thrown at us by the British. Up to this time our preparations for war were incomplete, owing to the continual restrictions which had been placed upon us. According to the decision of the council, his Excellency the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs in your Highness's Government sent orders to all the provinces declaring the whole country to be under martial law and in state of war with England. According to all the orders issued by your Ministers in a Council, presided over by you, and held in the presence of the Sultan's representative, your Egyptian Government, my lord, is truly and legally at war with England. It is fully known to your Highness that neither your Egyptian Government nor its army attempted to menace or to insult in any way the British fleet, and that the war was forced upon us by England. Now, if the English Admiral has declared to your Highness that he is not now at war with you and your Government, such a declaration, after what has happened, must be considered rather as a request for peace, and as the expression of a desire for the renewal friendly relations. It cannot be taken as a denial of the fact that a state of war has already existed. No doubt I am bound to concur with your Highness in your earnest desire for the honourable peace of the country, as well as that of the Government. If the Admiral, after having destroyed with the British guns the town of Alexandria, is earnest in his desire to hand over that town to a regular and well-organized army under your Government, here is the well organized army, an army which has committed no act of indiscipline, and it is ready to take over the town on the retirement of the fleet. If, however, the fleet does not retire, the military preparations must be continued, according to your Highness's decision, in order that protection may be afforded to the interest of your Government, and in order to prevent, while the fleet is still here, the recurrence of troubles created by an excited mob, similar to those which occurred in Alexandria (on the 11th of June). The events of the 11th of July have lessened our confidence in the repeated promises of peace. These promises proved to be mere tricks to distract us from making our arrangements for self-defence, and were resorted to in order that time might be gained for enforcing upon us unbearable demands, such as would be considered to endanger the interests of our country. I would have been but too glad to obey your Highness's orders to come to Alexandria, and would have wished to submit to you personally the above considerations, but I regret to say information has reached me that Alexandria is still in the occupation of the British troops. This prevents my coming. If my lord be pleased to order the Ministers or the Prime Minister to come to Kafrdawar, it would afford me a great opportunity of ascertaining the truth, and I might then be able to disband the army, relinquish the military preparations, and proceed to Alexandria.—Ahmed Arabi.'

"It has often been said that Arabi has been encouraged by the Sultan in his proceedings in Egypt. I may tell what I know of this matter. On the 14th of June last I called on Mahomed Pasha el-Feleki, the astronomer, who was formerly a supporter of Arabi's. My object in calling on him was to learn something of the real state of affairs in Egypt. On that occasion he assured me on the highest authority that Arabi had been and was still at that time encouraged by the Sultan in his proceedings against the Khedive and that one of the men through whom the Sultan communicated with Arabi was then at Cairo. This man was Said Ahmed Assad, the Sultan's Sheikh and representative at Medina. He had joined Dervish Pasha in Egypt at the Sultan's special wish. The Sultan gave this Said, before his leaving for Egypt, a private telegraphic code, and it was a different one from that which he had agreed upon with Dervish Pasha. By means of this code Said was enabled to communicate matters to the Sultan which did not pass through the Pasha's hands. He strongly supported Arabi and befriended him, and, on his return to Constantinople, published, at the suggestion and with the consent of the Sultan, a pamphlet in which he endeavoured to justify Arabi in all his military and political acts, and he strove to prove that all the blame for the condition of affairs was to be traced to the weakness of the Khedive and to the schemes of the British Consul. Arabi's private secretary told me himself, on the 20th of June last, that Dervish Pasha, having compromised himself with the Khedive on the one hand, and with the Nationalists on the other, had been two days before to the Director of the Government Telegraphs at Kasr-el-Nil to request him to return to him the originals of the telegrams he had sent to Constantinople. He request was, however, refused. When I was at Cairo on the 17th of June I learnt that the Khedive had strongly opposed the appointment of Ragheb Pasha as Prime Minister and that Arabi had telegraphed the fact to the Sultan. On that day a telegram came from the Sultan directing the Khedive to appoint Ragheb at the risk of deposition if he refused. It was this last menace from the Sultan which induced the Khedive to give up all hopes of support from the Porte. I have in my possession two telegrams sent by Arabi to one of the Sultan's aides-de-camp. One is dated July 18, and the other July 24. In the latter of these Arabi informs the Sultan that Tewfik having betrayed the Egyptian people by associating himself with the British and by acting against the Sultan's wishes, he has been compelled to disregard his authority and to unite with others in resisting the invaders."

EUROPE AND THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

A Reuter's telegram from Berlin says :—" It is semi-officially announced that a communication from the British Government is expected by the Governments of the Powers within the next few days, soliciting an expression of their views upon the state of affairs in Egypt."

The *Standard's* correspondent at St. Petersburg gathers as the result of conversation with various members of the Diplomatic Circle, that though no step have yet been taken in the matter, the settlement of the Egyptian Question is likely to take place somewhat as follows :—

England having undertaken the task of restoring Egypt to order and the authority of the Khedive, and freely lavished her blood and treasure in its pursuit, will carry through her self-imposed duty to the end without any asking or admitting the co-operation of the Powers, individually or collectively. Her right to do so follows naturally from the isolation in which she was placed by the non-interference of the Powers from the doubtful commencement of the war until its victorious close, and this right will be every where conceded, although in some quarters with ill-concealed reluctance.

The Suez Canal, however, too nearly affects the interests of the other Powers to allow of any separate arrangement between England and the Khedive. In regard to this part of the question, which will accordingly form the subject of a Conference or Congress attended by the representatives of all the Powers concerned, England, indeed, has pledged her honour to this effect, or, what is much the same thing, to submit any change she may claim to be necessary in the *status* of the great maritime highway to the consideration of Europe.

It is expected, therefore, that Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, while firmly rejecting any interference in the work of restoring order in Egypt, will suggest that a Conference be summoned to deal with the future of the Suez Canal. This Conference would not necessarily be identical in composition with that lately sitting at Constantinople. Indeed, England's paramount position in Egypt points out London as the natural place of meeting ; and it would be both graceful and polite on the part of the British Government to bring to the notice of the assembled representatives of the Powers, though not for discussion, whatever arrangements she deemed necessary for the assurance of Egypt's future prosperity and good government.

PROPOSED NEW SUEZ CANAL.

In a leading article *The Times* wrote on September 21st :—Recent events in Egypt have brought into disagreeable prominence the fact that England does not possess a share in the management and control of the Suez Canal at all proportioned to the magnitude of her direct and indirect interests in its navigation or of her contributions to its revenues. The nation to which the prosperity of the work is taking is mainly due and to whose well being its maintenance is vital is represented on ordinary occasions by a single individual, and on great occasions can only count on three votes at the board ; while M. de Lesseps can count some twenty-one members acknowledging his paramount authority. Hitherto this anomalous arrangement has worked fairly well, as anomalies often do until a strain is put upon them. But the Egyptian war has brought into strong relief the possibilities of annoyance and even of serious mischief latent in the existing distribution of controlling power. It must be obvious to reasonable persons everywhere that a great nation can scarcely permit its policy to be hampered and its most delicate combinations interfered with by the chairman of a company in which it holds 4 per cent. of the stock, and of whose business it contributes eighty per cent.

We sometimes hear arguments to the effect that the Canal can be dispensed with. We are reminded that steamers can now carry coal sufficient for the voyage round the Cape, and Egyptian navigation is content ourselves with the route that served our forefathers. Nothing could be more futile than arguments of this kind. They are sufficiently refuted by the bare fact that commerce has abandoned the Cape route for the Canal one. The change has brought about great modifications in the construction of the ships employed, and the mere loss of capital involved in reversion to the old route would be a very serious consideration. That ships can now carry coal for very long voyages does not make long voyages profitable. The effective earning power of a vessel depends directly upon the proportion of her cargo space to her gross tonnage. Everything else is dead-weight, and it is absurd to argue that we can increase the dead-weight and carry it ten thousand miles instead of six, and provide for all the increased risks of a voyage round Africa without incurring very heavy loss. The alternative to the unrestricted use of the Suez Canal must be sought in a very different direction. The Canal was planned five-and-twenty years ago, and was completed thirteen years ago, when the plans were already becoming somewhat antiquated. Since that time shipbuilding has made great strides, all in the direction of increased size and speed. The Canal is practically outgrown, and it is now a question of its enlargement or of the construction of a new one to admit the larger ships of the present day. To some the idea of cutting a new canal may appear visionary, but we have ample evidence that it commends itself to minds by no means disposed to visionary schemes. Indeed, a moment's reflection will suffice to convince those least familiar with engineering problems that to construct a canal double the size of the present one would be a less remarkable feat to-day than was the cutting of the existing channel a quarter of a century ago. It is to the credit of M. de Lesseps's mental vigour and elasticity that he perfectly understands that there is room for a new and larger canal, though he may not entertain the notion of making it. As it would not be carried out under the auspices of a magnificent potentate like Ismail Pasha, the chances are that the new one would cost less than the old. However we are now discussing what is merely one of the engineering possibilities of the future. Were a new canal begun to-morrow, English interests could not be left in abeyance pending its completion. The practical question just now is how to secure ourselves in case of complications which, anxious as we are to avert them, may possibly arise, against being thwarted by the autocratic chairman of the Canal Company. Whatever may be the immediate development of events in Egypt that subject ought to engage, and, we believe, will seriously engage, the attention of Her Majesty's Government.

M. Fred. de Lesseps, on the 23rd September, addressed to the Editor of *The Times*, a letter of which the following is a translation :—

Sir,—I notice a leading article in *The Times* of the 21st inst., in which you counsel your Government either to occupy the Suez Canal, or to construct beside it another maritime Canal.

You would do well, before treating this question seriously, to re-peruse the articles on the Suez Canal during the years from 1851 to 1857 in which *The Times*, in accord with Lord Palmerston, described as a *bable uniquement propre à seduire les petites gens de France* my project for piercing the Isthmus of Suez. You would also do well also to study the firmans of concession and the statutes of the Compagnie Universelle formed with the free capital of all countries and especially of France.

England, by thus attacking the rights of our company, would be at the same time violating one of the great principles of individual liberty on which rests her internal organization and her power abroad.

As to the construction of a second maritime canal, you may select any other site but the Isthmus of Suez, over which the concession declares that the Compagnie Universelle possesses for 99 years the exclusive privilege of a maritime communication between the Gulf of Peluse and the Gulf of Suez.

I must also refer to another point in your article. You say that out of a capital of 200 million francs England has contributed a proportion of 80 per cent. This is a double error. The capital which enabled the passage of the Isthmus of Suez to be opened was 437 million francs. The 176 founders' shares purchased by the British Government from the Khedive of Egypt at the rate of 500 francs, now worth 2,700 francs, and on which the interest is paid by the Egyptian Treasury, had their coupons mortgaged to the French shareholders for thirty years. This is what has been called the delegation. Consequently the British Treasury will for twenty years yet hold only a bare right of property in these shares, without being able to enjoy the privileges attached to them.

Notwithstanding this inequality with regards to the shareholders, our council of administration has procured the admission of the English shares to the general meetings and the nomination of the three British administrators forming part of the council and of the committee of management. This was an act of expediency rather than of strict right. As such it ought to have been accepted in good part rather than that an attempt should be made the legal progress of our company so long as it observes faithfully the contracts which bind it towards the Territorial Government and the navigators of the world.

I intend to publish in my bulletin de Suez, at the end of your article, this reply ; which in my present retreat in the country, represents only my personal views.

Replying to M. de Lesseps' letter in a second leading article, *The Times* says :—

Unfortunately, he (M. de Lesseps) does not appear to have apprehended the arguments he seeks to refute with that exactitude which is eminently desirable in such a case. If he will do us the honour to read once more what we actually said, he will avoid the inconvenience of appending to his reproduction of our article in the *Bulletin de Suez* criticisms which are entirely irrelevant. He will not find any advice, to our Government to occupy the Canal or to construct another by their own power ; nor will he discover any justification whatever for accusing us of a double error in putting the capital of the Suez Canal Company at two hundred million francs and the portion held by this country at eighty per cent. of that amount. What we did say was that this country holds stock to the amount of four millions sterling and owns four fifths of the tonnage passing through the Canal. The question of a second Canal was mentioned as an engineering possibility. M. de Lesseps at present the Suez Canal Company possesses for 99 exclusive privilege of owning a maritime communication between the Gulf of Peluslum and the Bay of Suez. Having taken his advice to study the firmans and concession under which the company is constituted, we are compelled to entertain grave doubts as to the validity of this claim. The original concession of Said Pasha gives

of Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart., and a grandson of Vice-Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour. He was born in London on April 12, 1821, was educated at Eton, and entered the Royal Navy in January, 1834, receiving his lieutenant's commission in March, 1842. He served as a volunteer in the Burmese War of 1852-3, as aide-de-camp to General Godwin, and led the storming party of Fusiliers at the capture of the works and pagoda of Pegu. He was also present in numerous other engagements on land and water, was four times gazetted, and awarded the Burmese medal with the clasp for Pegu at the close of the campaign. In 1854 he served against the Russians in the operations in the White Sea, and is in receipt of the Baltic medal. A few years later, viz., 1860-1, as commodore in command of the Australian station, he took part in the operetions of the Naval Brigade in New Zealand, again distinguishing himself and receiving the New Zealand medal and the Companionship of the Bath. From 1868 till 1870 he was private secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, and he commanded the detached squadron from December, 1870, till May, 1872, from which date, till March, 1874, he was one of the Lords of the Admiralty. From October, 1874, till November, 1877, when he was made a K. C. B., he commanded the Channel Squadron, and was appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean in February, 1880. Later in that year he was senior naval officer of the European demonstrative squadron, and received the thanks of the Government for the manner in which he performed that duty, being created a Grand Cross of the Bath in the following year. Sir Beauchamp has been naval aide-de-camp to the Queen from October, 1880, and is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and a corresponding member of the Royal United Service Institution.

THE FUTURE EGYPTIAN CONSTITUTION.

(BY SIR BARTLE FRERE.)

It is not too soon for us to consider, for our own satisfaction as well as for the information of others, what we have been fighting for, and what objects we should wish to secure by such arrangements as may commend themselves to the judgment of our rulers now the fighting is over.

All but a few irreconcileable opponents of intervention seem agreed that we are to put down the military mutiny in Egypt; to restore the legal authority of the Khedive as guardian of the law and of order; to help him to protect life and property as he did before the mutiny, under the sovereignty or suzeralty, or whatever may be the proper name for the imperial authority, of the Sultan.

So far all seems clear; and if all goes as we hope it will, the Khedive will be restored to substantial power as ruler of Egypt, Sultan in Soudan, but practically Sovereign in all affairs of internal administration. He will be relieved from the incubus of an army out of all proportion to the domestic wants of his country, and some steps will be taken to secure the future loyalty of whatever local force may be really needed for local service; whilst European friends protect him from external enemies.

Who those friends are to be, and how they are to protect him, will be the first questions for our Government to consider.

But something more than this has been very distinctly promised to the people of Egypt. In his speech in the House of Commons on the 17th of August Mr. Gladstone abjured the abstract doctrine advocated by his extreme Radical supporters, that the Egyptians had an "indefeasible right to all the full-grown privileges of the highest forms of freedom and nationality," including, apparently, the voting of their own Budget; but he virtually promised the Egyptians, as all that could be "done for those who have long submitted to the loss of independence," "to restore them by degrees, by judicious and considerate measures, to the enjoyment of the privileges of self government and freedom as far as they can use it." Furthermore he said, "We shall never forget the true interests of practical freedom, and we shall use every legitimate practical opportunity of bringing forward the people of Egypt, so far as they a e fit for it, to the enjoyment of its privileges. I here join hands with my honourable friend" (Sir Wilfried Lawson), etc., etc.

These are wide words, and will be quoted as justifying large hopes. They obviously mean more than giving Egypt such an autocrat as the Khedive was, even, under the system of control, and then leaving him to give or refuse constitutional privileges to the people as he thinks best. What is promised is not merely the peace and material prosperity—the security for life and property and for law and order, out of which constitutional privileges may grow in course of time, all which might reasonably be promised as soons as the military revolt is put down. Some from of self-government is distinctly promised, such as may enable the people of Egypt at once to commence rising towards such freedom as advanced Liberals of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's type think good for them. Accordingly we find that Constitutions for Egypt are already on the anvil some some shaped by well-informed workmen like Mr. Dicey, who has avowedly been inspired by Mr. Gladstone's speech in moving the vote of credit. (See *Nineteenth Century* for August, page 164.) I have no intention of adding to the number of suggested Constitutions. I would merely offer a few words by way of caution.

First let us put aside the idea that we shall attempt to govern Exypt "as we govern India"—a favourite plan with many of our advisers, and for Egypt and the Egyptians undoubtedly, at present, the best of all plans. There is no inherent difficulty in the task; nor can any one suppose, after all the modifications of opinion and plan which we have witnessed, that it must necessarily appear an impossible alternative to our present rulers. Its perseverance and consistency, in working for definite ends and in using large powers, are necessary, to such an administration as that of India, and the exigencies of government by parties forbid our expecting such elements in English administration of a province like Egypt, unrepresented in our Parliament. Our present habits of regarding nothing as settled or secure from reversal on a change of Ministry, of uprooting all projects of slow growth, like impatient children, to see whether they are growing, and of judging results rather from the evidence of amateurs and casual visitors than of experts, are great and growing difficulties of administration even in India; and the same difficulties are likely, for obvious reasons, to be far greater and more formidable in the case of Egypt.

On the other hand, we may hope that we shall not, as soon as Arabi's rebellion is put down, rush out of the country as did from Abyssinia, from Ashantee, from Candahar, and the Transvaal, leaving a weak and distracted people to their own devices, and creating a crop of difficulties for our successor to deal with. Unwise and imprudent as our haste was in those cases, it would be doubly so in a country situated as Egypt is, on the highway to India, China, and Australia. It is reasonable to expect that personal rule, the only form of rule probable at present in Exrpt, will be re-established with some guarantees that the ruler will govern well, according to the ideas of those who have saved him from de-truction and on whom the separate national existence of Egypt must for some time to come depend. Some attempt is pretty sure to be made towards introducing representative institutions; and there is much danger that in Egypt, as has often been the case elsewhere, we shall lose the spirit by attempting to imitate the phrases and forms of our own institutions. The history of the Egyptian Chamber of Notables offers no assurance that we shall escape such risks. Egypt is far less fit for a Chamber with such pretensions to vote budgets and control the nomination of responsible Ministers than England was in Norman times for a House of Commons like our present one. Mr. Dicey is no doubt, right in saying that "The very elements of constitutional life are utterly wanting in Egypt; and that any Chamber, no matter how it is constituted, can only be the creature of the ruling power, whatever that power may be." To be of real use to any ruling power desiring to rule well and for the good of all classes of his subjects, and to form the germ out of which something more resembling parliamentary institutions may grow, the Chamber must be more really representative than it has ever been hitherto; but till it proves itself worthy of larger trusts, it must also be restricted to purely consultative functions.

To be of use in this form to a personal independent ruler, some better mode of selection must be devised than that of election after Western fashions as hitherto attempted. Such elections, we are assured on good authority, have been a "farce." What a Khedive will want to aid him, in any form of good government, will be representative men who can tell him truly where the shoe pinches without attempting to wrest the power of ruling from his hands. The people of Egypt are not a homogeneous nation, but a collection of various classes with very discordent and often opposite interests. The only real representation of such a people must be, in accordance with Oriental habit, byClasses; and useful representation seems possible, not by local elections after our English fashion, which will indirectly result in official selection, nor by Ministerial nomination, but by letting each class send its own representative.

Let us take, for instance, the fellaheen, in some senses the most important, as they are by far the most numerous class, and at present the least capable of taking partin parliamentary institutions. It was intended, no doubt, that they should be represented in the Chamber of Notables; but we are assured that the fellaheen "had no more to do with its composition than they have with the selection Tartary."

"There are," we are told, "three things, and three things, alone, which can gradually elevate the condition of the fellaheen, and about which they can really care. These are, not the political position of the country—whether Egypt is to be an autonomous principality or a pashalic of Turkey; whether its institutions are to be monarchical or republican—but "exemption from arbitrary taxation, power to reap the fruit of their own labour, and the establishment of independent courts under which they can secure justice to themselves." How is the ruler of Egypt to obtain faithful and free-spoken representatives of such a class? We know by experience that it is not to be done by local elections—by giving parliamentary privileges of the English pattern to each rural locality. But many ways may be found by any one who will consult, not Western precedents, but existing customs of the fellaheen. For example, and only as an illustration. Notwithstanding ages of grievous oppression the fellaheen still retain much of their communal or village system. Rulers may ignore, but the fellan knows well the limits of his commune or village lands, and the rights and liabilities of their several occupants, when not overridden by Turk, Mamlook, or Arab tyrant. Let each such commune send a fellah representative to the local or provincial council. He will probably be the most influential fellah—the fellah headman. Let each provincial council select one member of such fellah representatives to sit, when called on, in the Khedive's Council Chamber. Probably, though a fellah, he would be a very intelligent representative man, and possibly, from some of the councillors so selected the Khedive would hear the truth as to the feelings and views of the fellaheen. They would certainly manage to warm him when either legislation or administration threatened to bear heavily on themselves; and this with a ruler like the present Khedive is about the most we could wish for or expect.

There could be no difficulty in finding competent representatives of all other interests—*e.g.* (1st) the Turkish party of large landed proprietors, pashas, wealthy Egyptians, and foreign landowners, connections and favourites of the reigning family and, other "hauts personages;" (2nd) the Levantines, Copts, Armenians, Syrians, or Greeks, and other non-Mussulman nationalities domiciled as Egyptian subjects in Egyptian subjects in Egypt, living as money-lenders, traders, artificers, and by many other callings which require ability to read, write, and cipher; (3rd) the European colony of two classes—the great European merchants and manufacturers settled in Egypt and financial and industrial companies supported be Europeans capital and managed by European administrators, like the Suez Canal: and also European State creditors who have definite claims on the Government recognized by the European Control; (4th) the religious bodies, the great leaders and officials of the principal local divisions of Islam, as well as of the native Christian Churches, Copts, Armenians, Syrians, etc.

All these are classes whose wants and wishes and objections to what the Government has done or proposes to do, the Khedive ought to know. A rescript of the Khedive might indicate who were to elect, and the place, manner, and time of election and convocation. I do not think any one who knows Orientals or has any experience of Islam under an autocratic Government would doubt, either that a seat in such a Council of Notables would be duly prized, or that the ruler would hear from its members sufficient warning of defects or serious malpractices in administration. Discusssions in council should be strictly limited to subjects laid before the council, or its commitees, by command of the Khedive, and the report of deliberations should be summed up in resolutions, memorials, or reports. Proposed legislation might be the subject of reports; but care should be taken that the concurrence of the council should not be supposed necessary to the validity of legislation. Under such checks a consultative Council of Notables may be a valuable addition to the apparatus of good government in Egypt, and may in time develop into something more like the representative assemblies of Northern Europe. The amount of popular influence and control which it is proposed to admit at starting may appear but small in the eyes of advanced Liberals. I would only remind such critics that a very small amount of the most wholesome solid food may be the death of a man who has long been starved.

For a long time to come it will probably be necessary that the Khedive's Ministers should be appointed and removed by him without the intervention of any assembly, elected or nominated. A right to memoralize the Khedive against any Minister especially abuses may be a safeguard against the more common Oriental modes of getting rid of unpopular favourites. From the liability to removal by memorial of the representative council might be exempted, as long as the present state of national insolvency continues, the Ministers of Finance and the heads of the Department of Audit, after their appointments have been opproved by foreign Governments who may be parties to the Financial Control.

An extension of the jurisdiction of the international courts to suits between natives as well as between natives and foreigners—as was proposed by Nubar Pasha—would be the most easy and obvious improvement in the administration of the law, and might pave the way to a further aeform of the law and of legal procedure, such as has been effected under far greater difficulties in India.—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE WORLD'S EGYPTIAN NOTES.

How I found Methuen is the title of a brochure in which Mr. Phil Robinson, special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, describes, for the amusement of his brother-specials, the great ventures encountered when in pursuit of Colonel Paul Methuen. That officer, being the busiest man in the army, has been told off to supervise telegrams and struggle with correspondents generally, and staff-officers being by nature of an evasive kind, the censor of the press is often found by journalists a man to be hunted to catch. And the worst of it is, as Mr. Robinson says, only those who are high in command, and experienced, therefore, in the ways of the world, understand the power of the press and the value of a correspondent's good opinion. This Methuen, when he is in his war-paint, often forgets, when talking to a correspondent, the good manners which at any rate the companionship of his mess should have taught him, and thinks that he is carrying out the wishes of his superiors in being rude. So it happens that the special's lot in Egypt "is not a happy one." Colonel Methuen himself does all he can to ameliorate it, and the correspondents have not been backward in the interests of their journals in obtaining concessions; but such is the preposterous assumption of reticence now in fashion, that a staff-officer will hardly tell a correspondent the time of day except on the assurance that it shall go no farther.

How ridiculous the censorship of the press has become when delegated to incompetent persons is shown by the following. A special wrote a despatch, in which he referred to "the delay forced upon Sir Garnet by the collapse of the commissariat transport." The telegram, written at Port Said, was sent on board the Monarch, to be approved in due course; but the correspondent received in reply the following letter:

Monarch, Port Said.

Dear Sir,—Your telegram, if rigidly accurate, shows that something is wrong with our transport arrangements. Before passing it, I must request you to do me the favour of coming on board yourself, to explain your sources of information. I regret that the exigencies of the service forbid my permitting anything of this sort to pass unverified,—I beg to remain, faithfully yours,

CHARLES LANGDALE OTTLEY, Lt. R.N.

The correspondent at once went on board the Monarch, and, declining to see Lieutenant Ottley, sent his despatch, with his compliments, to Captain Fairfax himself. That officer in about forty seconds returned the despatch, signed and approved, with his compliments in return.

Somebody ought to be shot for the waste of money in paying for labour in Egypt. At Ismailia, for instance, contractors offered to furnish labour at five francs per head per day. The offer was declined, after an ineffectual attempt to beat it down. But now they are actually paying gangs of Levantine rapscallions *eight shillings a day each*. During their hours of "work" this *canaille* can be seen laboriously picking up fallen leaves off the roadway on which the rails are being laid.

The complimentary letter to the Grenadier Guards read out on parade a day or two ago, has been everywhere accepted as thoroughly deserved. In it, General Willis, addressing Sir Garnet, says, "The admirable spirit shown by the Grenadier Guards, both officers and men, in fatigue-party duty may be said to have accelerated the advance of the troops by at least three days." At the same time, it is not an uncommon opinion that the three days' work which the Guards had to do (and a great deal of it under the midday sun) might never have been necessary if General Willis had not fumbled so over the Canal dam and railway blockade, and the engineers shown themselves more approximately worthy of their name.

That phenomenon, the fighting parson, is to the front again in Egypt, this time in the person of a Wesleyan chaplain, Mr. Male. He has already been mentioned for pluck in attending to the wounded under fire; and if any V.C.s are lying about on the field at Tel-el-Kebir, the odds seem to be that Mr. Male will pick one up. But "Smith of Rorke's Drift" is at the front too; and it will be interesting to note the competition between Orthodoxy and Dissent.

Punch came opportunely last week. The Hotel des Bains at Ismailia is now known only as "Baines's."

Pennington of the 13th Bengal Lancers and the merry men of his picket did rare good service on the 9th. They charged the whole of the Egyptian army, but of course, being only a handful themselves, could only charge one bit at a time. But that bit could not stand it; and when Pennington re-formed for a second go in at the guileful Egyptians, the fat old Moollah who had been hounding on the Moslems to the fight fled shrieking in dismay before the fluttering lances of the grim sowars. The ultimate result of the cavalry standing their ground so pluckily was that the infantry and artillery had time to come into action before the enemy got within murderous distance of the camp. As it was, the shells dropping thickly in the camp was a very disagreeable surprise, and made the more intelligent wonder what kind of war it is that permits an enemy to run a train up within two miles of a camp, and bring up 18,000 soldiers without being prepared.

Everybody sympathises heartily with General Macpherson. He came out to command a division. But the division has been partitioned away among the rest. So he hardly knows himself what he *does* command. And certainly no one else does. The Hon. Guy Dawney, M. P., is very well to the front with his camel and ponies. But where is that white Syrian ass that Fitzpatrick, M.P., used to bestride? It was a costly animal, but a fleeting one.

AFGHAN.

IRELAND ONCE MORE.

At the close of the present week the Act for the Protection of Life and Property in Ireland, commonly known as Mr. Forster's Coercion Act, will close its unhonoured existence. Opinion now is pretty well agreed as to the policy of that disreputable piece of legislation. Every prediction that was made about it in these columns, in the teeth of the confident assurances of people who ought to have known better, came literally true. After he had been in full possession of the powers of the Act for nearly a year, Mr. Forster explicitly told the House of Commons (March 28) that "the Protection Act had not succeeded as the Government had hoped." And he went on to talk about the probable necessity under which the Government would find themselves of applying to Parliament for further powers. Even the journals which had called most shrilly for coercion admitted that coercion, in the shape of arbitrary arrest and detention on mere suspicion, had proved a failure. "Not only," said the *Morning Post*, "has the Act failed, but it has been "almost conclusively proved that it will never "succeed." "What the English people must see "plainly now," said the *Quarterly Review*, is that "the arrest of suspects by the cartload does no sort "of good." In fact, it was notorious on every side that the Act had utterly and absolutely missed its mark. Our own position was practically admitted (not without some wry faces), that the repression ought to be firmer, clearer, more legal, more concentrated, no merely more angry, more wild, and more aimless. The Arms Act, in just the same way, fulfilled none of the expectations of its advocates. It did not prove so deep an antagonism as the Coercion Act, but it has been equally futile. As sensible persons who kept their heads cool foresaw, a man who meant mischief could always find a rifle to use, or put his hand on a weapon; and those who know most about the matter allow that Ireland is full of arms at this moment. The whole policy broke down. Anybody who will take the trouble to make inquiries on the spot will find for himself that Sir Charles Hennessey was perfectly accurate in saying that most of the men arrested under the Act that expires this week were politicians, respectable shopkeepers and farmers, who were actually the persons of greatest influence in repressing crime.

The lesson of the failure of their first Coercion Act was not completely learned by the Government when they brought in the second. That lesson really was that repression would be ineffective in proportion as it departed from strict legality. The Crimes Act went unnecessarily beyond the mark when it provided for the suspension of trial by jury. That provision has not been put into use yet, and we may venture to predict that it never will be. The powers of changing the venue and making the juries special were only taken at the eleventh hour. But by virtue of these powers and not by the suspension of jury trial that the convictions of Hynes, Walsh, Brennan, and the rest were obtained. That provision, then, was adequate and sufficient. The Government were ill-advised in not relying upon it from the first, instead of resisting it so actively and just irritation by the clause about the three judges; and the Irish members were well within their rights in opposing that clause as strongly as they could.

Let us not flatter ourselves, however, that under the Crimes Act all is going smoothly and in the way of that law-abiding English opinion would approve. If one half of the energy that was given to abstract political discussion about Home Rule or the merits of Coercion as a general principle were given to the actual working of government in Ireland, English opinion about Ireland would be worth much more than it is. There is a very real danger of the Crimes Act being used with a violence that was never intended by Parliament, and that Liberal members at any rate will not be willing to endure.

That the Resident Magistrates are inclined to press their powers with an unlawful rigour is shown by the fact that their decisions are constantly being reversed by the county court judges and others, to whom there is an appeal under the Crimes Act. At Mountrath, for instance, a man who had resulted on a bailiff was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and hard labour. The judge above thought that it would be enough if the offender got twenty-four hours' imprisonment without hard labour, and was bound himself in fifty pounds to keep the peace for twelve months. This is only one of a number of cases illustrating what is well known to everybody who has inquired for himself, that it is not only Leaguers and Fenians, but men of the most legal minds, who regard leniency, where possible, as far better policy than the violences of men of the stamp of Mr. Clifford Lloyd. Indeed, some think that the old strike in Ireland will be a strike of the older Resident Magistrates and other judicial authorities against the whole of what may be called the Clifford Lloyd policy. A truly extraordinary illustration of this Hale-and-Hearty method occurred at Limerick last week. A certain shopkeeper was prosecuted under the Crimes Act on the charge of having posted an intimidating notice on a chapel gate. The evidence consisted in the fact that the paper on which the notice was written had been torn out of a book which had been found by the policeman in the defendant's house. The book was accessible to various persons; many leaves were partially or entirely cut out of it; it contained handwritings of various sorts, none of them, however, being that in which the threatening notice was written; and the police admitted that the man had an excellent character. The Resident Magistrate, Colonel Persse, however, gave the prisoner a month's imprisonment on the following most remakable ground—namely, that "as the book was in his custody—even if it were not any of Courtenay's sons, or any other member of his family, that tore out the sheet—the court would hold the prisoner responsible, as it was to be presumed he would have some knowledge of the transaction." That is to say, a man may be held criminally responsible for the action of a member of his family. Colonel Persse was pressed to make the penalty six months, so that there might be no appeal, but he answered that "they wanted no appeal, but that the punishment should follow quickly on the crime, and be sharp and decisive, as they were resolved to put down outrages in that district. Innocence or guilt is, therefore, in the eyes of this functionary a purely secondary consideration. This lawlessness in high places is, and always has been, the cause of lawlessness among the common people in Ireland; and the first step towards making the population law-abiding is to teach Resident Magistrates and others to abide by the law.

THE reason why so many are unable to take Cocoa is, that the varieties commonly sold are mixed with starch, under the plea of rendering them soluble; while really making them *thick, heavy indigestible*. This may be easily detected *for it Cocoa thickens in the cup it proves the addition of starch*. Cadbury's Cocoa Essence is genuine; it is therefore three times the strength of these Cocoas, and a refreshing beverage like tea or coffee.

The most wholesome and nutritious of confections is far less consumed than it would were it not for the greatly adulterated articles sold under the name of chocolate. Every cake of Chocolate bearing the name of Cadbury is guaranteed to consist solely of pure Cocoa and white sugar. Makers to the Queen.

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Mr. STREETER'S Collection of Rough and Cut Stones always on view.

FINE GEMS PURCHASED FOR CASH.

THE HOME PRESS AND THE SALVATION ARMY IN INDIA.

THE *Times'* Calcutta correspondent telegraphed on September 24th a summary of the facts connected with the landing and the first few days proceedings of the Salvationists in Bombay, and added the following correspondent:—There is considerable danger that these objective and aggressive religious demonstrations may excite native susceptibilities and cause disturbance. The recent riots at Salem, and the rancorous feeling existing there, are the best evidence of the acute condition of native sensitiveness on all questions affecting religious difference. It is generally felt here by those most experienced in the special characteristics of native thought that the attempt, however hornest in intention, to proselytize the natives of India by clothing the solemn tents of Christianity in an unseemly surrounding of vulgar buffoonery can but end in defeating its own object, as it will disgust the feeling of grave reverence almost universly experienced by the natives for all religious subjects, and will tend in their eyes to degrade the solemn character of Christianity, and so render the labours of missionaries still more difficult, by making ridiculous the religious doctrines which they are endeavouring to induce the natives to accept.

The *St. James's Gazette* remarks on *The Times* telegram:—

The three men and one young woman who on Wednesday arrived at Bombay, as the first contingent of the Salvation Army, are likely to do very little good, even of the rough kind attributed to their work in England, and are pretty certain to do a good deal of harm. We do not doubt that it would be possible to secure a considerable dissent from ordinanary Hindooism by exercises such as the Salvationists indulge in. Hindooism is catholic in its developments; it tolerates at once the most abstract forms of devotion, the most ascetic modes of piety, the most riotous expressions of fervour, and the most grotesque forms of superstition. But the exercises of the Salvation Army will give them nothing which they had not before; and whatever sentiment and belief the services quicken in the minds of Englishmen are wholly wanting in the minds of the natives. Some natives Christians may perhaps be drawn to them; but there is no such class of Englishmen in India as Mr. Booth enlists at home. The whole thing will be a *tamasha*, which will disgust the Mahommedans and offend all their notions of religious property, and will amuse the Hindoos only as long as their self-respect is not hurt by the invitation to join in it. The Bramoists have of late developed a taste for pilgrimages, processions, and services akin to those of Englisi. revivalists: but their new departure is avowedly meant to warm their pure theism into sympathy with the old Hindoo usages. We believe that one of Mr. Booth's delegates to India is not an officer; but a very intimate acquaintance with the language and feelings of the people would be necessary to enable the Salvationists to touch their enthusiasm, supposing the beliefs on which it put his hand on a weapon; and those who know most about the matter allow that Ireland is full of arms at this moment. The whole policy broke down. Anybody who will take the trouble to make inquiries on the spot will find for himself that Sir Charles Hennessey was perfectly accurate in saying that most of the men arrested under the Act that expires this week were politicians, respectable shopkeepers and farmers, who were actually the persons of greatest influence in repressing crime.

MR. DARWIN AND REVELATION.

THE following correspondence has been addressed to the Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

SIR,—The enclosed is a translation of a letter written by Mr. Darwin in answer to an inquiry from a young student at Jena, in whom the study of Darwin's books had raised religious doubts. It is, perhaps, not altogether irrelevant, at a time when priests of various creeds are wasting their breath in their own, to publish an authentic statement of what his views really were, particularly as this statement will be widely read in Germany, and Darwin's own countrymen ought to be at least as well informed on the subject as foreigners.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

KATERINE MACMILLAN.

Frankfort-on-Main, Sept. 20.

[Letter from Mr. Darwin to a young student at Jena, quoted in a lecture by Professor Haeckel at the Natural Science Congress at Eisenach.]

SIR,—I am very busy, and am an old man in delicate health, and have not time to answer your questions fully, even assuming that they are capable of being answered at all. Science and Christ have nothing to do with each other, except in as far as the habit of scientific investigation makes a man cautious about accepting any proofs. As far as I am concerned, I do not believe that any revelation has ever been made. With regard to a future life, every one must draw his own conclusions from vague and contradictory probabilities. Wishing you well, I remain, your obedient servant,

Down, June 5, 1879. CHARLES DARWIN.

THE PEACE OF INDIA.

INDIA cannot have many anxieties to occupy its thoughts when the arrival of four grotesque representatives of the Salvation Army ranks as an event. A wonderful change has passed over the face of Indian history since three years ago. The war in Afghanistan had absorbed the resources of the Empire, and seemed likely to entail a perpetuity of future difficulties. Russian ambition menaced the peace of Asia. Sullennes and barbarities at Manda, lay appeared to be about to precipitate a Burmese campaign. Indian finances were grievously embarassed. Rumours prevailed of a new impending dearth or famine. At present only panic-mongers discover cause for alarm at the designs of Tashkend. Death has removed a subtle and uncontrollable plotter of additions to the dominion of the Czar. His successor understands at any rate the signs of the time sufficiently to disclaim schemes of territorial annexation. Afghanistan has had reason to recollect and respect the prowess of Great Britian. The land is as tranquil as it lies in Afghan nature to be, under a ruler who owes his throne to British strength and favour. Whatever the Amir's degree of success in consolidating his sway, Great Britain cannot be held responsible. After all the heated declamations against the withdrawal from Kandahar no antagonist of the policy doubts in his heart that a Conservative Administration would have acted ultimately precisely as a Liberal Administration has acted. The pecuniary perplexities consequent upon the invasion are already almost forgotten. Never was the Indian Exchequer in a most satisfactory condition. Under the existing management it is felt that Indian finances are being placed on a firm and intelligible basis for the future as well as the present. India is as satisfied as England with the downfall of Arabi. Indian Mahomedanism is as delicated with the part Indian Mussulmans have played in his overthrow as if the Sheikhs of El-Azhar had never sanctioned his rebellion. Risings among frontier tribes and religious feuds between Hindoos and Mahomedans are a foil to indicate the pervading calm. Such an outbreak of fanaticism as has disturbed Saleem would have been suppressed very promptly and peremptorily by the Malcolms and Metcalfes; it would have scarcely been considered worth a paragraph in a despatch for the information of the English people.

India is not free from dangers. Large portions of its population totter continually on the border of destitution. Matter for theological discord is always ready on the surface. Anarchy in Afghanistan, or an explosion of sullkness into crazy fury at the Court of Mandalay, might compel measures of self-defence. An aggressive attitude in Central Asia would necessitate expensive precautions on the south of the Himalayas. The millennium has not come for Hindostan. But there is ground for hope that the existing state of quiet and comparative repose is no mere respite and lull. Modern India re-establishes itself after a period of vexations and troubles with a facility and completeness which imply that they rather than the serenity which has followed are the exception and the episode. All the sources of peril and commotion to which India has been subject since before history commenced remain active and malignant. Besides the rest India and its British rulers have the especial burden thrown upon them that they must administer the peninsula in conformity with principles and under restraints which would have been accounted by its ancient sovereigns in flagrant contradiction with the first rights and duties of government. Happily, it is equally manifest that India has of late years been growing in strength to baffle the hostile forces for ever on the watch against its security. While Indian famines are certain to recur, India has learnt as it never learnt before, to bring the abundance of one locality to supplement the poverty of another. Its peoples, though still far too much divided by ignorance and antipathies of a hundred different kinds, are beginning slowly to recoguize the bond of a common nationality. New careers are being opened up, and new interests. Natives, though not prepared to allow that foreigners are entitled to a monopoly of Indian administration, concede the wisdom of foreign administrative principles. Were every Englishman to quit Hindostan, English doctrines of government would not be obliterated. England has stamped its mark too deeply on Indian minds for its perpetuation to be dependent on political accidents. Prudent English observers deprecate a hasty committal of the delicate functions of self-government to native communities. The same critics are rejoiced to point to a mass of evidence that native society is eager to embrace the means of education the Government offers, by which the population of British India may be fitted to receive the amplest privileges of citizenship.

India has seldom enjoyed years of more unruffled prosperity than the last two and a half. So smooth has been India progress that by those who measure administrative laboriousness by the creaking of the wheels Lord Ripon's viceroyalty will be despised for supineness and lethargy. Lord Ripon did not succeed to an easy post. His Treasury was empty; his foreign policy had to wait on events; his colleagues at home were suspected of not knowing very plainly their own minds. His religious views rendered his personal situation in a British community denominationally prejudiced somewhat ambiguous. A debilitating illness struck him down at the opening of his official term. He has seen a deficit turn into a surplus. He has maintained honourable peace. The most suspicious Protestant has found no pretex for questioning his ecclesiastical impartiality. He has performed every task of his exacting station with a scrupulous and unsparing diligence. Lord Ripon individually has been as little visible as a constitutional Sovereign. To memories which recall Governors-General like Lord Dalhousie, always at the helm, and dictating the course, the present viceroyalty may well seem tame and titular. Probably were the relations between Lord Ripon and his Simla councillors, and between the Indian Government in India and the Governmant of India at Whitehall, to be unfolded, Lord Ripon would be perceived to have been as sedulous, and even as influential, as the strongest of his predecessors. Frequency and regularity of communication between Calcutta or Simla and London have converted the Governor-General of India into a member or assessor of the Cabinet at home. As much as he may have lost in the power of initiating he has gained in the facility of advising. When the expediency is disputed of the custom of subjecting points of Indian administration to interference in England, it should be remembered that the Governor-General exercises a corresponding right of discussing and combating the policy of his official colleagues at home. The system has its inconveniences. But it is hardly worth while to lament them. With two countries related as are India and Great Britain, with the modern powers of immediate intercourse, and a sense in the British nation of direct obligation for good Indian government, it is inevitable that the India Office and the Viceroy of India will be more and more unable henceforth to act apart. It is to the credit of Lord Ripon that he has displayed especial capability for promoting unison. The jars between the two halves of Indian administration have been through his dexterity as much as Lord Harrington's fewer and more inconsiderable than between two departments in Downing-street. To English eyes toil thus performed in great part in England has been less conspicuous and remarkable than had Lord Ripon been a Governor-General of the old type, issuing his decrees at Calcutta careless whether or nat they might six months later be reecinded in London. Indian minds note the result of order and contentment, and justly impute the prise to the exalted official who wields authority them. Is the remainder of Lord Ripon's term resemble that wich has gone, his governeat will rank in the estimation of India with the most illustrious of those which have preceded it. When administration moves easily, European censors are apt to attribute the system. To Oriental imaginations system are impersonated in the rulers. Lord Ripon will not lose his rightful meed of fame among his Indian subjects because he is so unegotistically constituted as to have let his countrymen forget the workman in his work.—*The Times.*

HOODWINKING THE NIHILISTS.

CURIOUS stories, based on the alleged fear of the Czar to show himself in public among his faithful subjects, are by no means rare, but the following account of one of his Majesty's subterfuges for eluding the danger of a Nihilist attack is amusing. It emanates from a correspondent of the *Intransigeant* and is dated St. Petersburg, Sept. 17, 1882:—The inhabitants of this city were lately excited at the news of a very unexpected event. It was stated that the Emperor had at last made up his mind to come to St. Petersburg. He had been seen with only a small escort in an open caleche on the Newski Perspective. People have have become so unaccustomed to regard St. Petersburg as an Imperial residence that, in spite of the assertions of the newspapers, no one at first placed any credit in the report. The next day, however, the Czar's promenade was repeted and even incredulous people were convinced. His Majesty's partisans went into ecstacies, and exclaimed, "You see that Alexander III. is no coward, as his enemies pretend. Alas! the illusions of the faithful and the wonder of the populace were of short duration. It soon transpired that it was not the Emperor who was seated on the cushins of the caleche, but a wax figure clad into the Imperial uniform; its face beariug a wonderful resemblance to the features of the Sovereign. The Czar's consent to this mockery had been obtained by ingenious officials, who pointed out that his cowardice was daily becoming more evident to the people, and that it was absolutely necessary to redeem his fallen prestige. Alexander gave in to these arguments, and the figure was made in secret. It is a perfect likeness, and the movements of the head to the right and to the left complete the illusion. At the sight of the masterpiece the Czar is said to have embraced Tolstoi, exclaiming, "At last I can show myself to the nation without fear of the Terrorists; let them blow-up my carriage if they dare."

CHESS EXTRAORDINARY.

MR. BLACKBURNE'S annual blindfold performance came off ou Wednesday, at the City of London Chess Club, Mouflet's hotel, Newgate-street. The team of eight which was opposed to him was the strongest he has yet played in London, none of his opponents being under what is technically called "pawn and two" strength. Mr. Blackburne was, as usual, seated at the far end of the room, with his back towards the players. He was so placed that he could not possibly see the boards or men. He had therefore to conduct all the games, from beginning to end, in entire dependence upon his memory. At 5-40 p. m. the contest began. Mr. J. Wilson, at No. 1 board, defended against the King's gambit attack. Mr. W. T. Chappell, at No. 2 board, had to meet the Scotch gambit attack; Mr. C. G. Cutler, at No. 3 board, had the Vienna opening; Mr. H. G. Herzfeld, at No. 4 board, had the centre gambit to meet; Mr. H. F. Down, at No. 5 board, thought prudence the better part of valour, and declined the King's gambit by Bishop to Bishop's fourth. Mr. A. R. Murray, at No. 6 board, played Philidor's defence; Mr. S. J. Stevens, at No. 7 board, had to meet the centre gambit attack; Mr. W. E. Vyse, at No. 8 board, declined the King's gambit by Bishop to Bishop's fourth, as Mr. Down had done. Mr. Blackburne played very rapidly. At 7-20 p. m., No. 4 was mated in two moves; at 7-40, No. 2 accepted a draw; at 8-5, No. 6 was mated in three moves; at 8-30 No. 5 resigned; at 9-5, No. 8 accepted a draw; at 9-25, No 7 resigned; at 9-35, No. 3 resigned; and at 9-45, No. 1 resigned. The result on the whole, therefore, was that Mr. Blackburne won six games and drew two, losing none.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, 'for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

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CAUTION.—Purchasers must see name of Makers, "ELLWOOD'S," and Trade Mark (lion rampant) in each hat

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June 2. Dryad, H. M's. ss, Johnson, from Muscat.[Tamatave.
28 Joseph A. Ropes A. Bark, Richardson from
30 Operculm, ss, Thompson, from Hodeida.
8 Hodeida, ss, ——from Hodeida.
8 Malacca, ss, Schchat, from Jeddah.
8 Compta, ss, Fyfe, from London.
4 Handel ss, Mathews, from Cardiff. [Assab.
5 Ettorefieramosca It. Covt. Brachinni, from
5 Annimite, F. T. Ship, Lettre, from Toulon.
5 Ulysses, ss, Thompson, from Singapore.
5 Parklands, ss, Pyne, from Cardiff.
5 Lessepa, ss, Hansen, from Java.
6